The Churchman.

The Rev. HENRY N. HUDSON, M.A., Editor.] "The Church of the Living God, the Pillar and Ground of the Truth." [Vol. XXIV, No. 13.—Whole Number 1210.

JOHN HECKER, PROPRIETOR. NEW-YORK, MAY 27, 1854. At No. 111 BROADWAY, In Trinity Building, Rooms 38 & 40.

DAILY PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Public Worship is celebrated every week-day in this city and Brooklyn as follows:

In Trinity Church.........................at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
St. Luke's Church.................... 8½ " 5 "
Church of the Nativity................ 9 A. M.
Church of the Annunciation............ 8 "
[Sunday services, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
Church of the Holy Communion...... 8 " 6 "
[Except on Fridays, when *Evening* Prayer with Lecture is at 7½.
On Saints' Days 2d service (with offertory for the poor) at 11 A. M.]
Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr, 8½ A. M.
Church of the Transfiguration......½ to 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Church of the Holy Apostles.............. 9 "
Church of the Holy Innocents.......... 9 "
On Saints' days and other Festivals, 2d service 11 "
St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn............ 8½ "
[On Festivals and Fasts, a *second* service at 5 "
Grace Church Brooklyn Heights....... 9 A. M.
St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn,........ at 5½ P. M.
and on Fridays and Holy Days at 8½ A. M.
Friday evening, with Lecture, at 7½ P. M.

☞ It is respectfully requested that information be sent to this office of changes in the above proper to be made, from time to time.

CALENDAR FOR MAY.

28. Sunday after Ascension Day.

JUNE.

4. Whitsunday. [Proper Psalms instead of the Psalms for the day of the month.]
5. Monday in Whitsun Week.
6. Tuesday in Whitsun Week.
7. Ember Day.
9. Ember Day.
10. Ember Day.
11. Trinity Sunday. St. Barnabas the Apostle.
18. First Sunday after Trinity.
24. The Nativity of St. John the Baptist.
25. Second Sunday after Trinity.
29. St. Peter the Apostle.

THE CHURCH AT HOME.

Maine.—On Thursday the 11th inst., St. Anne's church, Calais, was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese. Among the clergy present it is especially pleasant to see the names of the Rev. Drs. Alley and Thompson, and the Rev. Messrs. McGivern, Scovell, Thompson and Simons, from the Diocese of Fredericton.

Massachusetts.—The 64th Annual Convention of the Diocese met in Trinity church, Boston, on Wednesday morning the 17th inst., and continued in session two days. After religious services, including a sermon from the Rev. Mr. Child, of Springfield, and the Holy Communion, in which the Bishop of Massachusetts was assisted by the Bishop of Vermont, the House was organized, the Rev. J. H. Clinch unanimously re-elected Secretary, and the Rev. Justin Field Assistant Secretary. The appointment of committees and other preliminaries having been adjusted, the Bishop proceeded with his address, from which it appears that during the past year he has confirmed 374 persons, consecrated two churches, and ordained one priest; and that the Diocese now has eight candidates for Orders.

One of the most notable items in the proceedings as reported in the *Witness* is, that the Rev. Dr. Stone, with the narrow-mindedness and violence of temper that are probably natural to him, proposed a set of resolutions declaring, among other things, the seamen's mission in Ann street, Boston, to be the only agency of the kind "*recognised* by this Convention." This mission was started and built up from the beginning by the Rev. J. P. Robinson, one of the most zealous, faithful and useful clergymen in the Diocese. As he was known to be a staunch friend of Dr. Croswell and the church of the Advent, it was deemed necessary if possible to crush him; and as he was poor, his condition served to invite assault. Accordingly, some years ago, the Board of Missions for Seamen threw him out of the establishment which owed its very being to him, and set on foot a hunt of calumnious falsehood against him; whereupon the Free Church of St. Mary's for Sailors was organized and put under his care, and an old deserted meeting house purchased and fitted up for the use of the parish. As the sailors are generally much attached to Mr. Robinson, and do not well know how to be humbugged by the hue-and-cry about "Tractarianism," the establishment in Ann street has had very little to do since. St. Mary's is greatly in its way; and of course the resolutions of Dr. Stone were aimed at its life. However, after being pretty well discussed and having their worst teeth pulled out, they were passed; though even in their present state, the passing of them is far from creditable to the Diocese. On the whole, from what has been done on this subject and others connected therewith it is but too manifest that Bishop Eastburn, Dr. Vinton, and certain others are still disposed to persist in the course which was so dishonourable to their character as Christians and as gentlemen in the case of Dr. Croswell; and that if he were still living, they would continue to treat him as shabbily as they did while he lived. Under their leading a canon was passed in 1852 with a special view to exclude St. Mary's from union with the Convention. An application from the parish to be admitted was now presented, and referred to a Special Committee, who reported that the application was in accordance with the constitutional requirements. The Rev. Mr. Baury having moved that the aforesaid canon of 1852 be repealed, it was on motion voted that the matter be referred to a Special Committee of three to report thereon to the next Convention. The Rev. Dr. Vinton, R. H. Dana, Jr., Esq., and G. M. Browne, Esq., were put on the Committee.

Among the proceedings, we notice a resolution and a committee appointed under it, to consider the subject of some special legislation on the part of the State for the Church in the Diocese, and to present a petition and Bill thereon to the next Convention.

The Standing Committee was elected as follows: *Clergy*, the Rev. Dr. Vinton and the Rev. Messrs. Randall and Mason; *laymen*, Otis Daniel, G. M. Dexter, and F. Hilliard. Out of 78 votes, Dr. Vinton had 45, Mr. Randall 72, Mr. Mason 40.

The time for holding the Convention was changed to the second Wednesday in January: which is both better and worse; better, because people will not be so much kept away by pressure of business; worse, because there will be more danger of their staying too long together.

Since the above was written, we have received from a correspondent an account of the Convention, giving several matters of special interest; all which will be forthcoming next week.

Connecticut.—The Seventieth Annual Convention of the Diocese is to be held in Christ church, Hartford, on Tuesday the 13th of June, beginning at 10½ o'clock in the morning.

The Rt. Rev. the Assistant Bishop, Dr. Williams, it seems, has taken up his residence at Middletown, to which place he requests that letters and papers be hereafter directed.

New Jersey.—On Saturday, 20th May, in St. George's church, Penn's Neck, the Rev. Mr. Stephenson (of the Diocese of Maryland) read evening prayers; the Rev. Mr. Paterson administered adult baptism, and the Bishop preached. The Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Otis, and the Rev. Mr. Hilton (of the Diocese of Pennsylvania), were present.

In the evening, in St John's church, Salem, the Rev. Mr. Stephenson read prayers; the rector, the Rev. Mr. Paterson, catechised the children, and the Bishop examined them, preached, and confirmed *six* persons. The Rev. Mr. Otis was present. On Sunday, 21st, (fifth after Easter) the Rev. Messrs. Otis and Stephenson read morning prayers, and the Bishop preached and administered the Holy Communion, assisted by the rector.

In the afternoon, in the court-house, at Bridgeton, the Rev. Messrs. Paterson, the Missionary, and Otis, read prayers, and the Bishop preached.

The twenty-first Annual Convention of the Diocese will be held in Grace church, Newark, on Wednesday, 31st May. The Bishop, if it please God, will deliver his eighth Triennial Charge. Divine Service at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Pennsylvania.—The Annual Convention of the Diocese met in St. Andrew's church, Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 16th, at 5 P. M., and opened its proceedings by re-electing the Rev. Dr. Stevens Secretary, and Francis Wharton, Esq., Assistant Secretary. On Wednesday, after religious services, and a sermon by the Rev. J. B. Smith, of Kingsessing, Bishop Potter gave his annual address, which is said to have been marked with his usual practical ability and wisdom, and to have shown a very satisfactory condition of diocesan affairs. In the course of the day, important resolutions were offered by the Rev. Dr. Balch, providing for the better support of the Ministry; and notice was given by the Rev. H. S. Spackman of a motion to repeal the rule whereby coloured congregations are excluded from representation. The quicker all such rules are wiped out, the better; so say we. In the afternoon the house proceeded to the election of Standing Committee and of Delegates to the General Convention. On the Committee, the lay members of last year were re-elected, as were also the clerical, with the exception of two vacancies. Of the Delegates, also, the Rev. Drs. Howe and Stevens and the Rev. Mr. Miles, and Judges Conyngham and Stroud and Mr. Cope, were re-elected. The only remaining question seems to have been as to how the minority should be represented. How the matter resulted we have not heard.

The first annual meeting of the Diocesan Missionary Society was held on Tuesday evening, Bishop Potter presiding. From the report of the Committee on Education, it appears that during the year *six* young men have been assisted in preparation for the Ministry, $900 having been appropriated for that purpose. The report of the Mission Committee shows aid rendered to *seventeen* missionaries, in *twenty-one* stations. To this use about $5,000 have been appropriated, making an average of some $260 to each clergyman assisted; besides certain special appropriations. The Finance Committee report the total receipts for the fiscal year to be $5,898; of which $2,748 were from individuals, $2,961 from churches and Sunday schools, and $188 from Female auxiliary societies. From the composition of the three Committees above named, it appears that the High Church side has no voice whatsoever in the management of Diocesan Missions; which, of course, is all just as it should be.

Maryland.—The first report of the Baltimore City Mission, which was presented on the 1st of May, represents a very gratifying commencement of the work. During the eight months of its existence, the Mission has expended $2,220; and plans are well laid for increased efforts the coming year. The Committe have appointed as their general agent the Rev. John N. McJilton, D.D., than whom there is nowhere to be found a more indefatigable and hard-working man, or one more admirably adapted to such an office. The city has been divided into three districts. The first, embracing the northeastern section, is under the charge of the Rev. James P. Fugitt; the second, in the southwestern part, is committed to the Rev. Robert B. Sutton; and the third, including the northwestern portion, is entrusted to the Rev. Edmund B. Tuttle.

Virginia.—The Rt. Rev. the Assistant Bishop, Dr. Johns, visited Richmond on Sunday, April 30th, confirming *forty-two* in St. James' church, and *ten* in St. Paul's.

North Carolina.—A much-esteemed correspondent has laid us under great obligations, by sending us the following account of the Diocesan Convention:

"On Wednesday, May 17th, the Bishop, with such of the clergy and lay delegates as were in attendance, organized the Convention. Mr. Winslow, the former Secretary, was re-elected unanimously. The rules of order of the last Convention were adopted to govern this one. On calling the roll, about eighteen of the clergy and as many of the laity were found to be present. The Convention then adjourned till Thursday at 9 A. M., and the opening public service was celebrated. Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. J. B. Cheshire, the Rev. Mr. Snowden reading the Lessons. The Bishop said the Ante-Communion, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. A. Swedes, of Raleigh. At 8 P. M., Evening Prayer was said by the Rev. J. G. Jacocks, the Lessons were read by the Rev. J. B. Donnelly, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Green, and the congregation were dismissed with the benediction by the Bishop.

"Thursday the 18th, at 9 A. M., the Convention again came together. Some additional delegates appeared in their places. The Bishop read his first annual address, informing us that since his consecration he has visited nearly all the eastern part of the diocese, preaching 89 times, celebrating the Holy Eucharist 23 times, confirming 190 persons, consecrating 2 churches, laying one cornerstone, ordaining one priest and two deacons. (These numbers are nearly accurate, I think, though writing from memory I may have erred a little.) Three priests have been received into the diocese, two from Virginia, and one from Maryland, and are now in parochial duty, or about to assume it. At least three of the clergy have left the diocese. A communication from the executors of the late Mr. J. W. Wright was read to the Convention, by which we learned that the deceased had bequeathed to the Convention $500 towards defraying the expenses of a new edition of the Remains of Bishop Ravenscroft, or a selection from them. After the adjournment of Convention till 4 P. M., Morning Prayer was said at 11 o'clock. The sermon was by the Rev. Dr. Mason, of Raleigh, from the text, "If ye be risen with Christ," etc. I do not remember just now what business was done at the afternoon session: I thing there was nothing of importance. At 8 P. M. Evening Prayer was said by the Rev. Dr. Robertson (of the diocese of New York), and the Bishop preached for an hour in examination of some features in the controversy with Rome.

"Friday the 19th, the morning session, 9–11 A. M., was mainly occupied, if I remember aright, with reports of committees and the like. The sermon, after Morning Prayer, was by the Rev. J. C. Huske, of Fayetteville. The greater part of the afternoon session was taken up in reading the Parochial Reports. Resolutions were introduced recommending the establishment of Parochial Schools, and in favour of a High School for the whole diocese. A committee of six was appointed to consider the matter in conference with the Bishop. At 8 P. M. Evening Prayer was said by the Rev. Mr. Green, of Newbern, the Rev. S. Johnston, of Edenton, reading the Lessons. The Bishop resumed the consideration of his subject of the evening before, his text being, as then, "Give diligence to make your calling and election sure." The congregation, on this, as on the other occasions of public worship, was large and attentive.

"I write, sir, in some haste, our time being too much occupied to allow of going into detail. In another letter, I hope to give you an account of the remaining proceedings of the Convention, after it shall have adjourned, and the services of to-morrow. Meanwhile, with all of its omissions and imperfections, this sketch of our doings, hastily written, and from memory (I will take notes for you another time), is sent you in the hope it may be not quite useless.

"P. S. I recollect now that at one of the afternoon sessions, Thursday, I think, the Report of the Standing Committee was read, and with it a letter received by them from the Rev. Dr. Forbes, of St. Ann's (R. C.) church, in New York, offering to refund $750 of the money which our late Bishop received from the diocese just before his departure for Europe. But I shall say more of this in my next letter."

Georgia.—The Thirty-second Convention of the Diocese met in St. Stephen's church, Milledgeville, on Thursday the 4th inst., and continued in session three days. The Bishop's address was mainly occupied with discussing the proceedings of the late General Convention, and with giving a statement of his official acts during the year. In the course of the session, a resolution was passed, calling on the clergy to increase a fund for the aid of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen; and also making some provision for more liberal contributions for the support of ministers now inadequately provided for. The committee on the state of the Church reported many points of interest in the Diocese now unoccupied.

Mississippi.—We are glad to learn from the *Church Herald*,—which paper, by the way, while staunch in its Churchmanship, is showing unmistakeably the hand of a scholar and a thinker in its columns,—that the Trustees of St. Andrew's College recently held their annual meeting, to receive from the Rector a report of the condition and prospects of the Institution. Notwithstanding the late untoward events in the shape of the Epidemic of last fall, and the appearance of a case of scarlet fever in the College, introduced from a foreign country, and which caused a temporary suspension of the regular studies, the present condition of things is highly encouraging. There are now upwards of fifty pupils, and the number is regularly increasing. With its present able, faithful corps of Professors, it is entitled to and should receive the earnest support of all.

Kentucky.—On Thursday the 11th inst., the Annual Convention of the Diocese of Kentucky assembled in Christ church, Lexington. The Bishop, nearly all the clergy, and lay delegates from most of the parishes, were present. Morning prayer was said by the Rev. Wm. Newton, assisted in the Lessons by the Rev. Francis H. Bushnell. The Ante-Communion Service was performed by the Bishop, and the sermon preached by the Rev. George Beckett. The Rev. Edward F. Berkley was re-elected Secretary.

In the afternoon session, the Committee appointed at the last session of the Convention, to examine and report upon the charges preferred against the Bishop of the Diocese by the Rev. Dr. Waller, made a report through their chairman, the Hon. A. H. Churchill, but subsequently, by leave of the house, took back the report in order to amend it. The report was again presented in the morning, when it appeared that the Committee, at their meeting in August last, had construed their powers to extend no further than to the mere reception of the charges and the determination of the question whether they were of sufficient force and gravity to demand a full investigation. They determined the latter question in the affirmative, and therefore, in accordance with the resolution under which they were appointed, requested the Bishop to call a Special Convention for the investigation of the charges, in November last. This recommendation not having been complied with by the Bishop, the Committee subsequently, for various sufficient reasons, changed their opinion of the extent of the powers conferred upon them, and notified the Bishop and Dr. Waller early in April, that they would reassemble in Lexington on the 8th day of May to investigate the facts of the case. Dr. Waller replied by protesting against the meeting of the Committee for that purpose at that time. The Committee having assembled, and no prosecutor appearing, they inferred an abandonment of the prosecution, and concluded their report by asking to be discharged.

Upon this request of the Committee, the previous question was called and sustained, and the Committee was accordingly discharged. Dr. Waller thereupon arose and offered to present a new set of charges and specifications against the Bishop, which he held in his hand, and which included among others the charges which had been brought before the Committee. Objections were made, and several questions of order arose. Pending the discussion of these, the Rev. Mr. Craik, with the consent of the house offered the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas the Rev. William J. Waller, M. D. has preferred charges against the Bishop of the Diocese before this Convention, and asked of the Convention an investigation of the same; and whereas a Diocesan Convention, from the nature of its Constitution, from the circumstances under which its sessions are held, and from the relation of its members to the Bishop who is the constituted Head and spiritual Father of his people, is utterly unfitted for the discharge of the high, solemn, and responsible judicial function involved in such an investigation, therefore resolved,

"1st. That the complainant in this case be referred to the alternative mode of preferring his said charges provided by the canons of the General Convention.

"2. Resolved, as the sense of this Convention, That it is expedient that the General Convention should provide some other and less objectionable mode for the presentment and trial of a Bishop than either of those now provided."

The Rev. N. N. Cowgill seconded the preamble and resolutions, and after an earnest discussion, in which the Bishop, and Messrs. Bullock, Cowgill, Waller, Denison, Jones, and Craik participated, they were adopted with but few dissentient voices.

The next vexed question before the Convention was the financial condition of Shelby College. This was disposed of on Saturday morning by referring the whole subject to the trustees of that institution, assisted by a Committee of the Convention appointed to act in the recess of that body.

All the old Committees and officers were re-elected.

Thus the anticipations of those who feared that this session of the Convention would be a stormy and painful one were most happily disappointed. Peace, harmony, and Christian fellowship prevailed throughout, and triumphed over every opposing influence. The Church in Kentucky is greatly indebted to the high character of her laymen, and to the interest which they have ever taken in her councils. At the late Convention, the conciliatory tone and the manly guidance of the Hon. Wm. F. Bullock, and of the Hon. Thomas A. Marshall, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, were strongly felt and appreciated.

The Convention closed its session on Saturday, at half past one P. M.

The same correspondent, to whom we are indebted for the above, also sends us the following, dated "Lexington, May 11th, 1854:"

"Yesterday, the 10th, St. John's church, Versailles, was consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese. Six of the clergy besides the Bishop were in attendance. The instrument of donation was read by the Rev. J. W. Venable, rector of the church, and the sentence of consecration by the Rev. J. N. Norton. Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. J. W. Venable, assisted in the Lessons by the Rev. Carter Page, and in the Litany by the Rev. Wm. Newton. The sermon was by the Rev. James Craik. After the sermon, *three* candidates for confirmation were presented to the Bishop and confirmed by him. Several other candidates who live in country were prevented from attendance by the inclemency of the weather. After the confirmation, the Bishop proceeded in the Communion Service.

"Since the first opening of this Church in December last, a very sweet and effective organ from Mr. Erben's establishment has been presented by one of the parishioners. This organ and the small but well-trained choir added greatly to the interest and beauty of the Consecration service, and evince a life and spirit in the congregation indicative of future prosperity.

"On the evening of this day—May 10th—the Bishop held a confirmation in Christ church, Lexington, the Rev. Edward F. Berkley rector, when *ten* persons were confirmed. This was the evening preceding the opening of the Annual Convention of the Diocese, and a very large congregation was assembled, including many members of the Convention."

From another source we learn, further, that the Bishop has lately made another visit to Ascension church, Frankfort, the Rev. J. N. Norton rector, and confirmed *fifteen* persons, making *thirty-four* in the parish during the last four months.

Ohio.—The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese has lately visited and confirmed as follows: St. James' church, Zanesville, *thirty-one;* St. John's, Ohio City, *eighteen;* St. Paul's, Cleveland, *nine;* St. Paul's, Euclid, *two;* in all, 60.

THE CHURCH ABROAD.

England.—The National Fast, notwithstanding the awkward and ridiculous blunder in the Proclamation, was observed with great solemnity and devotion by the people generally; more so, it is said, than has been witnessed on any similar occasion within the memory of the present generation. In the towns, the closed shops, silent streets, and thronged churches testified to the religious earnestness with which the day was welcomed. And the same feeling was equally apparent in many country villages, where there is great reluctance to lose a day's work, and where the proper labours of the season are thought to leave scarce any time for worship, even on Sunday. But on this occasion, in many places, the plough stood still, though the day's wages were paid, and farmers and labourers came together in unusual numbers for religious services. On Thursday the papers were chiefly filled with brief accounts and reports of sermons. It is remarked that the texts were almost invariably from the Old Testament, chiefly from the books of Kings and Chronicles, the Psalms, Isaiah and Jeremiah. In most of the churches collections were made for the families of soldiers now in the East. Some of the collections were very large; Cheltenham, upwards of £700; Manchester, about £1,000; and in fifty-six London churches, about £3,350. The aggregate was likely to be so great, that the Government determined to appoint a Commission for the management of the fund.

The Welsh Church Lay Association held a meeting lately at Carnarvon, which was attended by the Dean of Bangor, 20 clergy and upwards of 100 laymen. The chairman, Mr. Jones, a layman, made an address, of which the main points were as follows: That the Society was set on foot, with a view to awaken the Church in Wales from her present apathy, which was believed to be owing in a great measure to a want of zeal and energy in the laity. That their object was not to change the system of the Church, but to bring it into full operation. That they believed this system to be consonant with the institutions of the Saviour as followed out by the Apostles, and sealed with the blood of the "noble army of martyrs." That the machinery is admirable, yet some of the wheels had got rusty through disuse and neglect, and they should lend a helping hand to set them in motion. That they should aid in securing communicants of the Church in her lay offices; in getting all the people to join in the the responses; and show by word and example the importance of sponsors in baptism, and the duty of educating children in the Catechism of the Church. That here was an ample field for their activity, and, if they would work well, under the Divine blessing the *fruits would come.*

The affair of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, had not made an end of itself yet. At the late parish meeting, Mr. Westerton the churchwarden was declared to be re-elected by two votes. Soon afterwards a meeting of the parishioners was held, at which it was resolved unanimously to spare no cost in defending the present order of services, from whatever quarter assailed, and a committee of noblemen and gentlemen was formed for that purpose. There being strong doubts whether Mr. Westerton was really elected, a *scrutiny* was entered upon; but when it appeared that he was losing, his faction refused to proceed, and declared the thing invalid. Mr. Davidson, the other claimant of the office, has entered a *caveat* in the Queen's Bench against Westerton's holding the place. It is thought there can be no doubt that a fresh election or a legal scrutiny will result in favour of Mr. Davidson.

The Bishop of London having, in his Letter to Mr. Westerton, declared the usage of turning to the east and bowing in the *Gloria* to be a novelty in the Church, the statement has drawn out from divers sources some curious information on the subject. A writer in the *Evening Journal* speaks in this wise:

> His lordship is undoubtedly in error on this point. That usage has been from time immemorial observed by the charity school children at their annual gathering in his own Cathedral of St. Paul, and has no doubt been handed down to the present time from the beginning of last century.
>
> It is certain that this mark of reverence to the Holy Trinity has never been discontinued in many churches; and among the clergymen who always observed it may be cited the late respected Mr. Tyler, of St. Giles's, certainly no favourer of unauthorised "novelties."

A Manchester correspondent also certifies that the custom has always been used by the choristers in the old church, now the Cathedral, of that city. Other correspondents testify to the same, from various parts of the country. The Rev. F. B. Portman, rector of Staple Fitzpaine, near Taunton, affirms the practice to be "certainly an old one in Somersetshire." He adds,—"As one of those who follow this custom, I can only say that I learnt to do so *from my* parishioners, on becoming rector of this place, as long ago as the year 1840." Speaking of ceremonial observances generally, he says,—"I believe there is perfect truth in the remark once made to me by a friend, that there is scarcely one such observance, said to be introduced by the High Church party within the last few years, which may not be found to have existed beyond the memory of man, in one or other of our country parishes." Finally, another writer in the *Evening Journal* states that "the usage is sanctioned by the ancient canon law of England, which by statute 25 Henry VIII., c. 19 (revived by 1 Elizabeth, c. 1) is still binding. The canon is as follows: 'Quotiescunque dicitur "Gloria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto," ad eadem verba Deo humiliter se inclinent.' A corresponding act of reverence still prevails in Ireland where in the singing of the metrical Psalms the people sit, rising always at the Gloria Patri. It is not very long since this was also the universal practice in England."

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has written to the parish of Stapleton, where his palace is situated, that as the present church is of mean structure and inadequate capacity, he undertakes to rebuild it at his own cost, and make it ready for consecration. That his motive in the work is to remove the course of dispute and contention for pews caused by the smallness of the church, and to provide sittings for the poor as well as other classes. That to effect these two objects the sittings must be free. The venerable Prelate has also opened his own private chapel at the palace for public worship during the building of the new church. It is said that the demand on his purse will be upwards of £5,000. We hope the N. Y. *Daily Times* will make some notice of this, as an offset in part for a batch of outrageous misstatements put forth in an editorial last Monday morning, headed, "Church and State—Clerical Abuses in England."

The local Church Extension Society held its annual meeting at Coventry, on Thursday, the 27th ult. In opening the proceedings, Archdeacon Sandford said the Society had done a great deal in free sittings in churches, being fully convinced there was no use in multiplying churches without such provision. That instances had occurred in his archdeaconry of seats being let to the rich who seldom occupied them, while the poor were excluded from them. That it was high time this dog-in-the-manger system was done away with. That it was the first aim of the Society to attend to the poor and aged. C. B. Adderly, Esq., M. P., took occasion to observe that "the old impression about 'Church and State' was no longer applicable; for the Church had no legislature of her own; the only legislature she now had was an adverse one; and he could almost wish her released from the State connection, only that the State would be the sufferer. At the same time, it was gratifying to observe that the Church was becoming increasingly alive to her duties, and by her own exertions was assuming the position which she ought to hold."

The Church Education Society, which is a split-off from the National Society, held its first annual meeting on the 25th ult. The Society was started on the 25th of last May. The total receipts up to the 31st of March, which was a year of unusual difficulty, were reported at upwards of £4,834, from which grants had been made for augmenting teachers' salaries, and for aiding those preparing to teach. Auxiliaries were in course of formation throughout the country,—Liverpool, Manchester, York, Hull, Leeds, Cheltenham, Clifton, Bristol, Yeovil, Brighton, and other important places. The Society originated in a revolt caused by the unchristianizing process that was going on in the instruction given under the National Society. Sir John Pakington, who was chief speaker at the meeting, expressed strong hopes, that though the Society was formed on a separate basis, there would ultimately be a re-union with the National.

The Church Penitentiary Association held its annual meeting on Thursday the 27th ult., the Bishop of London presiding. The object of this Society, which owes its being to Dr. Armstrong, lately made Bishop of Graham's-Town, is to provide houses of refuge and reformation for fallen but repentant women throughout the country. The Rt. Rev. Chairman, after referring to Bishop Armstrong, who was kept away by illness, remarked in substance thus: That in proof how highly the institution should be esteemed, he need but say that those for whom it was designed would be regarded not only as outcasts, but as aliens from the Church, but for the influence thus exercised in their behalf. That the greater the difficulties, the greater should be the interest taken by the Church in reforming those unhappy beings. That the Church had not come forward as such to rescue them from the depths of misery and degradation into which they had fallen. That one great feature of the Society was, that the efforts to reclaim the lost should be the spontaneous issue of unpaid charity, and hence the internal affairs were conducted by ladies of high education and piety. That an objection had been raised on the ground of these ladies being sometimes bound by vows like those in monasteries; but he was sure that such was not the case, else he should give no countenance to the undertaking. From the Report which, on motion of the Bishop of Lichfield, seconded by the Bishop of Moray and Ross, was unanimously adopted, we take the following:

> During the past year five penitentiary associations had been established in the country, and an additional house of refuge in London. To the House of Mercy at Clewer, £200 had been granted towards the maintenance of its inmates, and a further sum of £500 towards the improvement of the premises, which were to be enlarged to accommodate 50 penitents. To the Home at Wantage, a grant of £200 had been made; and there was every reason to hope that ere long this association would be placed upon a more permanent basis. £200 had been granted towards the extension of the House of Mercy at Bussage, which had been enlarged to receive 25 penitents. The institution at Salisbury was encumbered by a mortgage debt amounting to £700; and the council had agreed to pay £350, provided the remaining £350 were raised by a given period. At Ship Meadow, on the borders of Suffolk, a farm-house had been rented capable of accommodating about 25 penitents; and a sum of £75 had been granted towards furnishing the place and adapting it to the purposes intended. To the additional House of Refuge in Tenter-street, Whitechapel, a grant of £50 had been made, whilst further grants had been furnished to the houses of refuge in London, namely, £100 to that in Albert-street, and £50 to that in the Commercial-road, Pimlico. The whole sum thus voted in grants during the past year amounted to £1,725. The council hoped that at the next anniversary there would be additional penitentiaries London. Teey were glad to announce that there was already a considerable increase in the number of associations there being in all 327, of whom 100 had been received during the past year. In addition to these the ladies' honorary secretary had added 25 to the number on her list.

On St. Mark's day, April 25th, was celebrated the anniversary of St. Mark's College, of which the Rev. Derwent Coleridge is principal. There was a large attendance, including nearly 50 clergy, about 40 of the former students, and other friends of the College. The building is in course of enlargement, so as to enable the College to accommodate 100 students, and the school, 600 day-scholars, the present numbers being respectively 76 and 460. The cost of the work is estimated at nearly £12,000.

The Church Missionary Society held its annual meeting on Tuesday the 2d inst, the Earl of Chichester presiding. The report stated that the whole revenue of the Society for the past year, was £123,928, being upwards of £2,000 over that of the preceding year. Number of stations under the Society's patronage, 118; of clergymen, 176; of catechists and teachers of all classes, 1,661; of attendants on Christian worship in the Society's missions throughout the world, estimated at 107,000; of communicants, 17,124.

The British and Foreign Bible Society held its anniversary at Exeter Hall, on the 4th inst, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The Hall was densely crowded, many of the nobility, gentry, and clergy being in attendance. The report stated the total amount of the receipts for the year ending March 31st to be upwards of £222,659, being an increase of £16,000 over that of the preceding year, and £8,226, over that of any former year. During the year the Society had issued 1,367,528 copies of the Holy Scriptures at home and abroad, making the total number since the commencement of the society to be 27,938,631. The report concluded by expressing a hope that the society would continue to receive that support which its object so well merited. The Marquess of Cholmondeley moved, and Sir R. H. Inglis seconded, the adoption of the report, which was also supported by the Earl of Harrowby, and carried.

[Concluded on page 165.]

Imperfect in original

CAIN AND ABEL.

"And she conceived and bare CAIN, and said, I have gotten a man from the LORD; and she again bare his brother ABEL. . . . CAIN rose up against ABEL his brother, and slew him."—Gen. iv 1. 2, 8.

Deem not thine heart by household loves
So duly filled, and guarded well,
That wrath, and strife, and cruel hate,
Shall never reach its charmed cell.

Had ever earth a safer nook,
Where love might hope to weave a crown
Of flowers untouched by envy's breath,
Nor by fierce passion trampled down;

Than where in Eve's maternal bower,
Two boys in rosy childhood lay,
Learned love's first lesson from her eyes,
And clasped her vesture in their play?

The first two babes that ever watched
The round sun rise 'twixt awe and mirth,
The first whose laughter ever waked
The echoes of this great old earth.

Each dwelling in a world apart,
That had no creature but the other,
To share his sport or know his thought,
And learning first the name of brother.

Alas! full soon the red earth heard
The brother's blood that cried to Heaven,
And bore upon her shuddering breast,
The outcast from GOD's presence driven.

Guard well thy spirit's inmost cell,
Lest, when sweet love makes music there,
Some little envious thought creep in,
Untuning all its concord rare.

And ask of Him on bended knee,
Whose love surpasseth brother's love,
Whose spirit filling all thy heart,
Is tender as a brooding dove;

That close He draw, and closer still,
Each chord that kindred love endears,
Nor let the strain thy childhood loved
Forget to charm in after years.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For The Churchman.

SECTARIANISM.

"A very learned and proper man stands up on Sunday, and, to his own entire satisfaction, demonstrates that the New Testament plainly inculcates 'Episcopacy.' The officers of the true Church must be 'Bishops, Priests and Deacons;' so the Scriptures plainly teach. A very learned and edifying sermon, no doubt! Monday comes. Can that same learned and proper man, having laid off gown and bands, now affirm consistently that the Bible is not sectarian? The question is not, whether the Bible is, or is not, sectarian; but this: Can a man who proves it to be sectarian on Sunday, consistently deny that it is sectarian on Monday?" "When the *Independent* editors, and we contributors (equally independent) luxuriate in the comfortable assurance that the Apostolic and primitive Churches were simply local and permanent associations of Christians and their families; drawn together by love, united by covenant, and insulated by persecution; in short, when we believe that the New Testament is Congregational to the very core, how can we, with any show of self-congruity, say that the Bible in our judgment is not sectarian?"

"One of two things we must do. We must stop calling Congregationalism scriptural, or else we must stop saying that the Bible is not sectarian."

These extracts, Mr. Editor, are from an article signed X., in the *Independent*, (of May 4,) a paper which rejoices in the contributions of such "Catholic" men as the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, and the Rev. H. W. BEECHER. The Editor of that weekly does not contradict or rebuke his correspondent. In noticing, however, the (Congregational) *Evangelist*, he uses this language: "A man whose nature is essentially sectarian, or to whom sectarianism has become by use a second nature, cannot understand any thing that is not sectarian."

It is impossible for me to state in exact terms what the Editor of the *Independent*, and his correspondent on "consistency," "understand" respectively by sectarianism. In the view of the *Independent* Editor, the *Evangelist* is sectarian. In the view of the *Independent's* correspondent, the Bible is sectarian. In the judgment of the first, sectarianism is censurable. In that of the second, it would seem to be commendable. For the benefit of both it may be well enough to state that the term *sectarianism* was duly understood by the English translators of the Bible in the days of King JAMES, and that if the Managers of the American Bible Society would publish the marginal readings, which are of equal authority with the text, inquisitive readers would not be as ignorant as X. manifestly is. St. PAUL, writing to the Corinthians, thrice warns them against the sin of *schism;* (see the original in 1 *Cor.* i. 10, xi. 18, and xii. 25:) and on one of these occasions he speaks as if he looks upon heresies and schisms as equally obnoxious to GOD's displeasure; for after telling the Corinthians that he has heard that there are schisms among them, he adds, "There must be also heresies among you, that they which are approved may be made manifest among you." (1 *Cor.* xi. 19.) Now in the margin of our old English Bibles the word *sects* is written instead of *heresies.* If the English Divines, therefore, who lived and flourished two and a half centuries ago, understood "their own vernacular," *we* need not misunderstand the word *sectarianism.*

The extracts from the *Independent's* correspondent furnish one of the numerous proofs to be adduced of the culpable stupidity of men who seek to enlighten their fellow men without first getting light themselves. How often do newspaper scribes and platform orators and tea-table gossips declaim against and denounce sectarianism, while they show to the true "Bible-Christian" that they are ignorant *of themselves*, because they know not what sectarians are! If this stupidity were confined to professed Christians whose means of acquiring knowledge are extremely limited, we should not be alarmed. But learned theologians, aye, Doctors of Divinity, are under "a strong delusion that they should believe a lie." They have suffered themselves to be carried captive by a popular song; and now they must sing *ad captandum* for others, or else consent to be proscribed as sectarians; and what more opprobrious stigma than this could possibly be fixed upon them? The Presbyterian, who believes in the apostolic origin of "Presbyteries," and in the Westminster Confession; the Methodist, who as to the ministry is a Presbyterian and yet holds to some sort of an Episcopacy; who unlike the Presbyterian, excludes the "brethren" from the government of the Church, and inveighs against the doctrines of the Westminster Confession; the Baptist, who classes all Protestants who differ from him on two points with the followers of the Scarlet Lady; the Dutch Reformed, who is tenacious of his national cognomen, notwithstanding he differs as little from the olden-time Presbyterian as Dr. WATTS' original Psalms and Hymns differ in size, metre, and poetry, from the same revamped: all these will, with the Independent, or the Individualist, enter the modern "Tabernacle," and uniting their forces proclaim to the world that they are not sectarians, no, not they; that they uphold the Bible Society principle, "The Bible without note or comment;" that they are zealous for the missionary cause which sends the Bible *with* note and comment; that their hearts are with Colporteurs and Sunday School Agents and Teachers, who distribute tracts and impart instruction, the purpose of which is to explain the Bible in such portions as in *their* humble judgment are not sectarian, and in such only! Could honest men, I ask, do this, if they were not under a strong delusion? Would they thus play into the hands of the enemy, whose policy it is to divide and conquer, and who delights in "heresies" and "schisms," if he were not at times "transformed into an angel of light," and permitted to "carry them captive"?

To those who are determined to sin against light and knowledge, it would be vain for me to offer a word of admonition. "A man whose nature is essentially sectarian [or heretical,] or to whom sectarianism has become by use a second nature, cannot understand any thing that is not sectarian." To Churchmen who have been validly baptized, and of course "illuminated," I may be allowed to add, "Heed not the charge of sectarianism; you cannot be sectarians unless you are heretics or schismatics. Avoid, keep aloof from, sectarians, as you would avoid and keep aloof from heretics and schismatics. Shun entangling alliances. CHRIST is not divided. Ye are members of His body, of His flesh, and of His bones. Reflect that there is One LORD, One Faith, One Body, One Baptism, One Hope, One SPIRIT, One GOD and FATHER of all; and that what GOD hath joined together, no man should put asunder. As you are accustomed in your daily prayers to say, 'From all false doctrine, heresy and schism, Good LORD, Deliver us,' endeavour to show by your actions that you know what you pray for, and that you are earnest in prayer. Repel all attempts at amalgamation with professing Christians, where the union involves the sacrifice of any Bible truth. 'If any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, GOD shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the Holy City, and from the things which are written in this book.' The system of the Gospel is not a system of compromises. Nor is it a system of accidents. Its requirement is obedience to 'the whole law.' There is no room for compromise, therefore, except it be with Satan. Its foundation is GOD's unfailing promise. To believe, then, that it may be built up accidentally, without reference to the whole law, is to believe that it may be built up with 'wood, and hay, and stubble,' and with untempered mortar. It is to discredit the promise. It is unbelief." XX.

P. S. After the above was written, the proceedings of the American Tract Society (the 29th Anniversary,) held on the 10th of May in the Broadway Tabernacle, came to hand. This, notwithstanding its title, is a Missionary Society, for it has employed during the last year 619 Colporteurs at an expense of $91,218.62. These men visit from house to house, to inquire whether the families "habitually neglect *Evangelical* preaching," and whether they are destitute of religious books. They converse with them and hold "meetings" for addresses and prayers. (Meetings of this sort held during the year, 12,706.) The Society is emphatically a sectarian one. It promotes the growth of *schisms* and *heresies*. Its tendency is to induce the ignorant to believe that the sacraments are of no value, directly in the face of such texts as *St. John*, iii. 5; *Acts* ii. 38, and xxii. 16; 1 *Cor.* x. 16. In its opposition to the errors of the Church of Rome, it reduces the Church of CHRIST to a mere abstraction. "The visible Church of CHRIST" is not recognized in its vocabulary; and if it were, the recognition would be useless, for no "church" constructed by it would have the marks of Unity and Cathliocity, to say nothing of Apostolicity. At the Anniversary, Dr. DUFF, the Scottish Missionary, "believed this society to be an *eclectic* society, comprised of *different churches.*" *Quere:* Were the members all initiated according to the Bible rule, 1 *Cor.* xii. 13? Dr. GREENE, of Hampden Sydney college, Virginia, said that he "was a Presbyterian of the old school of CALVIN and JOHN KNOX;" and he "did not believe that there was any difference between this society and others in GOD's visible kingdom, having for their object the spread of the gospel." *Quere:* Where would have been the Presbyterian "Church" of the "Old Dominion," if DAVIES and RICE had gone out as merely Colporteurs on this comprehensive platform? As to CALVIN and KNOX, they would have spurned the society for its subtractions, as they vented their indignation against Rome for her additions. Mr. POST, a Congregational Minister of St. Louis, made a note-worthy observation about a Missionary who had acted in that city as a Colporteur. He "resigned his office because he thought that others could do the same work, and that his duty called him elsewhere. Thus it is; (said Mr. P.,) there are abysses lying below city civilization which the ordinary preaching of the Gospel does not reach, and light must be thrown down there." Why this distinction between Missionaries and Colporteurs? Are not the Messengers of this *eclectic* Church, who exhort and pray in public, as veritable missionaries as any preachers Congregationally "ordained"? The most remarkable speech reported is that of the Rev. Dr. BROOKE, "of the Protestant Episcopal Church;" who, it will be remembered, sustained his younger brethren, the Rev. Messrs. TYNG and NICHOLSON, in their attack on our Domestic Missionaries, at the meeting of the General Convention in October last. "He alluded to what was called the Catholic basis of the society." "The Unity of Rome is a forced despotic unity; but the Unity of Protestantism—imperfect though it be—is a unity springing from the soul." "He loved this society, because it bore internal evidence of a true Protestant Catholicity." "He spoke of justification by faith as the safeguard from the rocks of Romanism on the one hand, and the shoals and quicksands of rationalism on the other. He need not say that the society held only one opinion on this great fundamental doctrine. This he called Catholic unity—a unity in the souls of men who gave their entire consent to the great truths of the Gospel. He believed that one Colporteur, with the Bible in his hand, carried with him more unity and more infallibility than any number of cardinals with the decrees and traditions of their Church."* If this last sentence is correctly reported, the Rev. speaker uttered unmeasured nonsense in addition to the sectarian twaddle that went from his lips about the basis of Catholic Unity. For how are unity and infallibility to be *measured* in such a case as this? As to the basis, the amount of it is; "All Papists and Protestants hold to the doctrine of justification by faith, some in one sense, some in another. Many Protestants believe it to be *the* Article of a standing or falling Church; but they differ widely among themselves on the exact meaning of the term justification, on the character of the principle (whether simple or complex) which justifies, and on the relative importance of faith, works, and baptism. The articles of the Church of England differ from the Presbyterian and other Calvinistic Confessions in making no allusion whatever to Justification by Imputed Righteousness. The Calvinists of New Haven differ from those of Princeton on this head. Bishops MEADE and MCILVAINE differ from other American Bishops (perhaps a large majority) on the same. The American Tract Society with Procrustean screws come upon the platform, and insist upon a compromise. Justification by Faith, *as held by us; that* is the Great Fundamental Doctrine; and the unity with which we cling to it, is not a forced, despotic unity; it is a unity of soul; yea, it is a Catholic unity, 'imperfect though it be,' for it rests on the basis of Protestant Catholicity"! Churchmen, whose hearts are in the cause of Protestant Episcopal Domestic Missions, will doubtless appreciate the arguments of some at least who would endeavour to hinder its success except it be promoted in their own peculiar mode.

* Dr. GREEN further said (according to another report,) that "The Puseyite was active. We must send Missionaries and Bibles;" as if the so-called Puseyite Missionary did not read more of the Bible to his people on one Sunday, than some Presbyterian ministers to their's throughout the year. Mr. ONCKEN, a German Baptist, said that in PAUL's Epistles he found strong authority for being a Presbyterian. He was also an old school Arminian, and a Baptist of the old school! The land from which he came was "rife with error, error in the dominant Protestant Church, and out of it. There was Rationalism and Puseyism," &c., and he commended the German *Baptist* Mission to the prayers of the society. "Think of that, Master BROOKE." The "eloquent" Scotchman cut and slashed as if the applauding audience had cried, *Lay on*, MACDUFF. He "defended the action of the society in expurgating the distinctive doctrines of individual denominations, and made his audience merry at what he called the crotchets of hobby-riding authors. He alluded to the fable of the "old man and the ass," and feared that the Society also, if it tried to please every body, might at last succeed in pleasing nobody, and as the old man lost his ass, they might lose their reputation."

I conclude with a conundrum, viz.: "Why are High Churchmen, who declare the whole counsel of GOD, particularly unlike SAUL, the son of KISH"?

Because the latter in seeking for asses, unexpectedly found a kingdom; whereas the former, who are earnestly seeking for a kingdom, frequently, to their discomfort, are encountered by asses.

For The Churchman.

Otsego and Delaware Convocation.

MR. EDITOR: The second regular meeting of the Clerical Convocation for Otsego and Delaware counties was held in St. John's church, on Thursday, May 11. The Bishop, much to the regret of us all, was detained at Walton, on his way to our meeting, by illness. With this exception, all passed off delightfully. Eight clergymen, all members of the Convocation, were present, viz.: Rev. Messrs. CURTISS, of Hobart; APPLETON, of Delhi; BROWN, of Walton; NORTON, of Unadilla; BARR, of Butternutts; THACKARA and ALGER, of Richfield; and HILL, of Morris.

The Business meeting was held at half-past ten, A. M., and an hour and more were spent in the discussion of topics bearing upon the objects of the Convocation. Many points within our bounds present most favourable prospects for the labours of a missionary, and it is hoped that by the aid furnished by the Convocation (and our receipts, thus far, exceed our anticipations) the number of churches and stations well and profitably occupied in these two counties may be increased, if not doubled. We all felt greatly encouraged at the results of our Convocation thus far, and unanimously determined not to look back, but to goforward in the path of duty and usefulness, so clearly marked out before us.

Divine service was held in church at 3 P. M. Prayers were read by the Rev. Messrs. BROWN, BARR, and HILL, and the Convocation Sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. CURTISS. This was a very appropriate and interesting discourse. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. THACKARA, who delivered a brief but eloquent address, which was well received by the goodly congregation of the laity who were present. In the evening, the church was again opened for service, and prayers were read by the Rev. Messrs. BARR, ALGER, and THACKARA. The Rev. Mr. NORTON then addressed the large audience with great force and eloquence, urging them to the more zealous and diligent discharge of the duties incumbent upon them as members of the Church of CHRIST. His appeals were pointed and well considered, and evidently made a deep impression upon the congregation, who listened thereto with unflagging interest. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. HILL, at the close of whose remarks a very liberal contribution was made in aid of the funds of the Convocation.

Thus ended our mee[illegible] and we adjourned, to assemble again at Richfield S[illegible], on Thursday, August 3d. The good Church people of Delhi were bountiful in their hospitality (for which we return our best thanks), and seemed to take a deep interest in our efforts and our success. Our Convocation is no longer an experiment. It has started on the full tide of success, and will do much for the spread of the pure Gospel of CHRIST in this section. Such meetings give us strength and increase our zeal; and the result is, more labour from each, and still more from all combined. Our hands are upon the plough, and we mean not to look or to draw back.

H.

THE MORAL LAW.

All true glory rests,
All praise of safety, and all happiness,
Upon the moral law. Egyptian Thebes,
Tyre by the margin of the sounding waves,
Palmyra central in the desert, fell!
And the arts died by which they had been raised.
Call Archimedes from his buried tomb
Upon the plain of vanished Syracuse,
And feelingly this age shall make report
How insecure, how baseless in itself,
Is that philosophy, whose sway is framed
For mere material instruments:—how weak
Those arts and high inventions, if unpropped
By virtue. —WORDSWORTH.

THE POLYNESIAN ISLANDS.

The following is a condensed form of a lengthy private letter which appeared in the last number of the *Colonial Church Chronicle*, which, by the way, as we hope our extracts from it from time to time have already shown, is everything that need be desired in the way of a missionary periodical. The letter was written at sea, on the barque *Early Bird*, and dated December 6th, 1853. Our readers, we think, will find in it much curious and valuable information:

We have spent seventeen days at two of the islands, —the isle of Pines, and Tanna. We have seen natives of the islands of Lifu, Mare, Uea, New Caledonia, Anaiteum, Erromango, Erranan, Cherry Island, and Pleasant Island; and have passed near several of them. We are now drawing near the Ladrones, some of which we hope to see, having passed through the Caroline group. It has been very interesting.

We saw a great deal of the Isle of Pines, spending three days at the king's village, where we camped with a party of the officers of H. M. S. *Herald*, whom we found surveying there. A few years ago, the natives would attack any white man who came near the island. They are now quite changed; and we wandered all about the island without the least hesitation. Sandalwood has brought traders there; and there are three stations where Europeans live on the island. We have no Missionaries there, neither are there any Dissenting Missionaries.

While we were lying at Tanna the following week, a schooner came in, and brought word from New Caledonia, where she had been, that a French steamer had come there, and planted the French flag, and taken possession of the island in the name of NAPOLEON Emperor; and, after leaving a lieutenant and boat's crew to build a fort, had gone on to repeat the same at the Isle of Pines. So they had been defeated, by finding an English man-of-war there. However, the "We-wee's," as the natives call the French, are not at all popular among the islands, and the English are.

The Isle of Pines is a beautiful island. It is about thirty miles in circumference, covered with a peculiar pine, from which it got its name. It is surrounded by a coral reef, within which there is a harbour, both at the south side, where we were, and at the north, the entrances to which are a single narrow passage through the reef in both places. All round the greater island are small, low, green islands, one within another, especially on the north side. The bay close by Gudgi, the royal residence, which forms the north harbour, is most lovely. Fancy a pretty bay with palm-trees and rich tropical foliage down to the water's edge, with coral rocks, and the bottom, which is quite visible through the clear water, covered with coral groves; shut in by one island behind another from the open sea, and dotted about with small coral islets, each with its palm-tree, or few shrubs.

The natives are a nice set. They do not number above 500 or 600, and are ruled mercifully at present by their young king, King Jemmy, as he is commonly called; his native title is ALIKI WENDIGO. They are still cannibals, but only in time of war. The women seem well treated, and are always merry and apparently happy,—not the slaves they are in some islands. They have some curious customs, such as at their usual mornin bath, drinking the salt water, which, I believe, gathers some medicinal virtues from the leaves with which they dip it up. Like most of the natives of the western islands, they practise circumcision. They are afraid to move about much at night. They talk of a spirit which comes out of the sea and harms them. They seem to have no religious rites that we could hear of. Their dances and songs are connected with impurity, I fear.

We reached the island of Tanna a few days after leaving the Pines, and spent twelve days there. We had been warned of the fierceness of the natives, and the danger of going ashore, and so were almost sorry to find we should be detained so long; but we managed to make ourselves very much at home amongst them, and even made two expeditions, some of us, some distance into the island.

It is a large island, how large I cannot say,—none of these islands are at all explored. We were told that we went further inland than any white man had ever been before. And they are so badly surveyed, that it is with some difficulty we found the island at all. Perhaps it may be about eighty miles in circumference. On the island is an active volcano, and they have repeated earthquakes; we felt several very slight shocks while we were there. The shore of the bay on which we lay had several hot springs running into the sea,—so hot that the natives who live near cook their food always in them; the only instance I know of their boiling their food.

The Tannese are very different from the natives of the Pines. The men do nothing but plait their hair, and saunter about through the day, fully equipped with spear, bow and arrows, and clubs. They are too idle even to carve or make their own clubs, but get them principally from the neighbouring island of Erromango. Their women do all the work. A girl is married when she is about fourteen, and immediately becomes a slave. She has to cook, and carry wood, and dig the ground, and plant yams, &c. Consequently, poor things! they are very ill-favoured. Moreover, they are not allowed common intercourse with the men of the village, as in the Isle of Pines. They are always by themselves, and obliged to keep out of sight. So much jealousy is there, that married women hardly dare speak to their own brothers, we are told.

At sunset the men assemble in their villages, and a very curious performance takes place. The men sit in companies of six or seven on the ground, or, if wet, in a public building, in the centre generally of the open space in the village. Certain young boys, then, generally two to each set, take the roots of a plant called Caroa, and chew them in their mouths, till they are reduced to a pulp. This is then placed in a small wooden vessel, shaped just like a canoe; water is poured on, and the pulp mashed with the hands in the water, and perhaps chewed a second time, and then strained through the water. Each man then comes forward, and receives his share of the liquor in a cup made extempore out of a banana leaf, which he drinks very solemnly, and sits down again. Not a word is then said by or to any of the party, who in a short time exhibit signs of stupefaction and intoxication, rolling their head, and rocking themselves about. The white of the eye grows darker and the face slightly flushed, the eye sparkles, &c. This state lasts for some time, perhaps an hour, during which they sit where they were, and then creep off to their huts and sleep. If the drinkers talk and are interrupted with noise while in this state, they get sick. After the effect are gone off, they feel none of the bad consequences of intoxication,—no head-ache, nor discomfort. They consider it most wholesome.

I never tasted the drink—I did not fancy the mode of preparation; but I have brought some of the root away with me. Some English on the island said they made it into tea sometimes, and thought it very wholesome.

Tanna is one of the richest islands in the Pacific. They call it "the garden of the Pacific." It has a fine rich black volcanic soil, which in many places is formed into a naturnl hot-bed by the hot steam, which seems to burst out of the ground almost everywhere. It is covered with trees and vegetation, and every tree and bush bears fruit of some sort or other. They have cocoanuts, bread-fruit, bananas, yams, plantains, and sweet potatoes, all the year round. Most of the trees are a species of banyan, and bear abundance of figs, which, though not particularly sweet or nice, are palatable when roasted in the fire, the way they eat them. There is a good deal of low fever and ague on the island, in consequence of the richness of the soil; and lately, I am sorry to say, the small-pox has been introduced by a party of native Missionaries, or teachers, sent from the Society Islands by the London Missionary Society's agents there. All these native teachers died, except one, who got away again. A Captain PADDON, who has a sandal-wood station there, buried the dead, and burnt the houses down, and indeed nursed the sick, preventing the natives from going near them.

Cannibalism still is quite common at Tanna. The week only before we got there, a native of a neighbouring tribe had been caught on the beach of the very bay in which we lay, and had been clubbed and devoured. A few months ago, the natives attacked a boat at the entrance of the bay, and killed and ate a white man. S. K. and I were anxious to climb a high mountain, which appeared to be about five miles inland (we found it much further); and Captain PADDON, who has been living on the island only three or four months, though he has traded backwards and forwards from a neighbouring island for a long time, said he had for some time wished much to go there. He wanted to examine the country geologically, and hoped to find gold. One of his little trading vessels had just come in from New Caledonia, and brought word that gold had been discovered there, and of course he was all anxiety to see if he could find any here. So we agreed to go. The rest of our party declined the expedition.

We three accordingly started; and Captain PADDON desired two of his men to follow us. We had not got far, before we fell in with some islanders, who wanted to know where we were going; and on hearing "To the high hill," said we could not go. They made all sorts of objections, but we insisted on going and went on. They followed us, and gradually our train increased. It is impossible to go far in Tanna withour falling in with natives, it is so thickly populated. We had great difficulty in getting on, but at last some of them said they would show us the way. We had by this time some thirty fellows or more with us, all armed to the teeth. They led us on some way, and then suddenly brought us out upon the shore, where there was a village. Captain PADDON at once sat down, and said he should not go that way,—they had led us wrong. They pressed us to go to the village, and said, we could not go to the mountain. Captain PADDON said, he had tried once or twice to go to this mountain, and they never would let him; and he had asked the only white man who ever had stayed on the island before, and he never had been allowed to go inland at all. He did not know what the cause of it was. Sometimes they said there was danger on the mountain. Whether they had superstitious dread of a spirit there, or whether the neighbouring tribes would attack them, he did not know.

Just then a native ran up, saying, two white men were coming; and, in a minute, Captain PADDON's two white men came.

We then insisted on going, and said, if they were afraid to go, we could go without them. The chief of the tribe said, Well, we should be killed. But one of the men said, "Englishmen were not afraid of black fellows, and if they fought we would fight; we had got plenty of musket." "Where?" they asked, seeing none. On which he produced a *revolver* from his pocket, and fired off a barrel. That quite settled the business. "It was a small musket, but it shoot plenty." So away we went, and some forty of the naked savages with us.

This man had been among the islands a long time and he insisted on all these fellows going before us. If you allow them to walk behind you, they may tap you on the head with their club, before you know they are going to attack you. And it was a thing we noticed again and again, that they always crept in behind you if they could, and never liked walking in front.

Well, I have told you all this, in order to bring you to a large village we passed through after this. In the centre stood a large oblong hut, open at the ends, which they urged us to go to. We went to the entrance, and they kept gesticulating and pressing us to go inside. They kept on repeating the word, "woman, woman." At last, Captain PADDON said, "Oh, let us go in and see, they won't be satisfied if we don't." We went in, and almost ran against something hanging from the middle of the roof. They took hold of this, and pointed to it, shouting again, "Woman Tanna! Woman Tanna!" We looked then, and saw with horror that it was part of the body of a woman. They had eaten part, and hung the rest up, I suppose for another feast.

On seeing us draw back with disgust, they seemed delighted, and laughed, and shouted. We could not learn what she had been killed for, or anything about it. It did not increase our feelings of safety. But having got thus far, we determined to push on, our train always increasing at every village we came to.

We got up a high spur of the mountain, but could not reach the top. But we were amply repaid by the view we got, and the idea of the nature of the country. We found ourselves at the back of the volcano which we had already visited, with a rich valley or plain between us and it, and in this valley a lake; the natives said it was sweet water.

I was half afraid we were going to have trouble on our way back. At the villages crowds had assembled, and came out to see us; and it was hard work sometimes to get through them. And a quarrel might have been picked at any moment, when, notwithstanding the revolver, we should have been completely in their hands. I was not sorry when we got near the bay again, and our long tail began to decrease.

I have mentioned Captain PADDON. He has been some years amongst the islands, and says that he shall live and die among them. He is a very clever, shrewd fellow,—a bit of a chemist and geologist, &c.; and, to my surprise, for I expected the reverse, very kind to the islanders. All these years, he says, he has never had any real trouble amongst them, while people with him and in his employ have repeatedly been killed. The natives there seem very fond of him; and several natives of other islands whom he has brought to him, seem very much attached to him. He came on board to service the two Sundays we were there, and I had a good deal of talk with him about the natives and Missionary work.

He seemed to think that there was little real work done by the agents of the London Missionary Society; and said that the Missionaries, being partly Independents, and partly Wesleyans, were much divided among themselves.

I asked him about the Bishop of New Zealand. He said much in his praise. He seemed to esteem him much, and said he had done more than all the rest put together. "But mind," he said, "I didn't like him at first." He had met him by accident at one of the islands, and the Bishop had carried him by storm.

He (Captain PADDON) thinks very highly of the whole race, or I should say, of the two races, eastern and western, of the South Sea Islanders. They are quite distinct, but have now got mixed geographically. As the population of an island has grown too large, a party have gone off in a canoe, and have been drifted away to some other island, where they have lived and multiplied. There is no scarcity of means of life among the islands: fish in the sea, and cocoa-nuts ashore,—which last are both meat and drink, besides other things.

The eastern race are distinguished by straight instead of curly hair, and are a magnificent set,—fine, tall, well made, with open, honest, and often very beautiful faces. But I like them all. I never saw people who, with all their savageness, attach you so much. One could not but feel strongly being amongst these people, and then going away, and leaving them to their fate. I was continually ashore, and with them. We had to give up landing on one side of the bay. Some of our people were attacked one day, and had to make off in the boat as fast as they could, amongst a shower of arrows and stones. But on the side where Captain PADDON's house and buildings were, we seemed quite safe; and we used to go up to the two villages near, and sit among the people, and go about with them. Our ship was crowded with them all day; and several times I went out in a canoe with one or more natives all about the bay. There were numbers of young fellows one would have given anything to be able to remove.

No language is used or understood by more than 1,000, or perhaps 1,500 people. Even on the same island different languages are used, and these are totally different,—so much so that the different tribes can hold no communication with each other. At Tanna, there are certainly five languages, all totally different,—not patois of the same language, but I am afraid quite different. The very numerals are different words. There may be more languages, for five is the highest number they can count there. And it is a curious thing to hear natives from different islands communicating with each other in *broken English*,—the only way they can understand each other. They are very anxious to learn, and very quick. I suspect they would learn English well, much quicker than we should a native language. And then, remember that a dozen languages may be necessary on one island. Besides, all over these islands, English is the language which they hear on board nearly all the ships. French they know, but they much dislike the "We-wes," as they call them.

I do not like the careless way that some of the New Zealand clergy have fallen into, as regards the native services. It struck me as a great mistake; for the Maories, in common with all the natives of these parts, are especially fond naturally of ceremony. It prevails in every thing they do. I should like to avoid this mistake in my scheme for the islands. Fancy the Church at Otaki in New Zealand, built by natives themselves, and finished inside most gorgeously,—I cannot use any other word,—coloured and carved from floor to ridge beam, and from one end to the other. Here at the east end stood a bare table with nothing on it, and a clergymen in coat and grey trousers, without a surplice, at the north side of it, conducted the service, consisting of a hymn in regular dissenting twang in Maori, followed by a Lesson of the New Testament, the Confession, and some Collects, with the LORD's Prayer. Contrast this with the superior solemnity of the priest and choir in the chancel chanting the legitimate office of praise, the Psalms, with their grand manly voices. They all sing, and very finely, and the Maori is a very musical language. They are very fond of singing.

THE BIBLE THE LIFE OF ALL OTHER BOOKS.—There is something to my mind at once elevating and soothing, in the idea of an order of learned men reading the many works of the wise and great, in many languages, for the purpose of making one book contain the life and virtue of all others, for their brethren's use who have but that one to read. What, then, if that one book be such, that the increase of learning is shown by more and more enabling the mind to find them all in it! But such, according to my experience—hard as I am on threescore, —the Bible is, as far as all moral, spiritual, and prudential,—all private, domestic, yea, even political, truths and interests are concerned. The astronomer, chemist, mineralogist, must go elsewhere; but the Bible is the book for man.—COLERIDGE.

OLD MEMORIES.

Why should they come—old memories,
Thus thronging round my heart,
And mar the present, quiet hour,
With what will not depart.

They come with silent influence,
They come with magic power,
And bring with them the hopes long past,
Which gladden'd many an hour.

And with them come the friends of old,
The gentle and the true;
Who faded 'neath the sun's bright rays,
As fades the morning dew.

Yet, with the soothing thought of these,
Come feeling, pure and high,
That if we tread the path they trod,
We'll meet them in the sky.

And memory's true and faithful page
Bears other records sad,
Of those who once were true to us,
Where all seemed bright and glad.

We find, alas! that fickle change
Will make fond hearts grow cold;
We think of, but as strangers now,
Those who were friends of old.

FOR THE YOUNG.

THE POOR WIDOW.

I was just rising from dinner when a widow desired to speak with me. I ordered her to be shown into my study.

"My dear sir, I entreat you to excuse me," she said; "I must pay my house rent, and I am six dollars too short. I have been ill a month and could hardly keep my children from starving. I must have six dollars to-day or to-morrow. Pray hear me, dear sir."

Here she took a small parcel out of her pocket, untied it, and said, "There is a book encased in silver; my husband gave it me when I was betrothed. It is all I can spare, yet it will not be sufficient. I part with it with reluctance, for I know not how I shall redeem it. My dear sir, can you assist me?"

I answered, "Good woman, I cannot assist you!" so saying, I put my hand accidentally, or from habit, into my pocket; I had about two dollars and a half. "That will not be sufficient," said I to myself, "she must have the whole sum; and if it would do, I want it myself." I asked her if she had no friends who would assist her.

She answered, "No, not a living soul; and I would rather work whole nights than beg. I have been told you were a kind gentleman. If you cannot help me I hope you will excuse me for giving you so much trouble. I will try how I will extricate myself. God has never yet forsaken me, and I hope will not begin to turn away from me in my sixty-seventh year."

My wife entered the room. Oh thou traitorous heart! I was angry and ashamed. I should have been glad to have sent her away, under some pretext or other, because my conscience whispered, "Give to him that asketh of thee," &c. My wife, too, whispered in my ear, "She is an honest, pious woman, and has certainly been ill; do assist her if you can."

Shame, joy, avarice, and the desire for assisting her struggled in my heart. I whispered, "I have but two dollars, and she wants six. I will give her something and send her away."

My wife, pressing my arm with an affectionate smile, repeated aloud what my conscience had been whispering, "Give to him that asketh of thee," &c.

I asked her, archly, if she would give me her ring to enable me to do it.

"With great pleasure," she replied, pulling off the ring.

The good old woman was too simple to observe, or too modest to take advantage of the action.

When she was going, my wife asked her to wait a little in the passage.

"Were you in earnest, my dear, when you offered your ring?" said I.

"Indeed I was," she replied. "Do you think I would sport with charity? Remember what you said to me a quarter of an hour ago. I entreat you not to make an ostentation of the gospel. You have always been so benevolent. Why are you now so backward to aid this poor woman? Did you not know there were six dollars in your bureau and it will be quarter-day soon?"

I pressed her to my heart, saying, "You are more righteous than I. Keep your ring; I thank you."

I went to the bureau, and took the six dollars. I was seized with horror, because I had said, "I cannot assist you." The good woman at first thought it was only a small contribution. When she saw it was more, she could not utter a word at first. "How can I thank you," she exclaimed. "Did you understand me? I have nothing but this old book, and it is old."

"Keep the book and the money," said I hastily, "and thank God, not me. I do not deserve your thanks, because I so long hesitated to help you."

I shut the door after her, and was so much ashamed I could hardly look at my wife. "My dear," said she, "make yourself easy; you have yielded to my wishes. While I wear a golden ring, you need not tell a fellow creature in distress, that you cannot assist him." I folded her to my heart and wept.—*Life of the Rev.* J. G. Kavater.

Conversations at Home.—Mr. Taylor was a gentleman who lived in a pleasant village in the country, not far from the sea-coast. Besides himself and Mrs. Taylor, his family consisted of three children, named Henry, Robert, and Mary. They were intelligent, good children, and loved to be with their parents, and especially with their father when he had time to talk with them in the library. They were very desirous to learn all they could from their parents; and many were the conversations which they had with both father and mother about their blessings and privileges, as "children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven." Often, too, did they talk about the wonderful works of God, as they are manifested in what He has done for us here on the earth, or permitted us to learn of His greatness and glory in the heavens above, which shine down upon us with so much beauty and grandeur.

Some of these conversations we mean now and then to write down for the benefit of the young readers of the magazine.

One day Mr. Taylor was speaking about hot-springs, and their probable connection with volcanoes, a subject which interested the children very much.

"Hot-springs," said Mr. Taylor, "are found in many places where there are no present signs of volcanoes, although they certainly bespeak some former volcanic disturbance; they are also now most common and most violent in volcanic countries."

"How can a spring be violent?" asked Henry.

"By sending out its waters, not in a gentle stream, but in large jets like a fountain. We were speaking of the numerous volcanoes in Iceland a day or two ago, and you will not be surprised to hear that there are also plenty of hot springs in that island."

"What a strange mixture of heat and cold there must be in Iceland," said Henry. "Mamma told us about the severe climate, and how the people pass their time in winter, and it was so interesting."

"I do not doubt it. The Icelanders are a most interesting people. But to return to their hot springs. The most celebrated of these are in the north of the island, and are called the Geysers. Here is a picture of the great Geyser, which has a violent eruption about every thirty hours, and smaller eruptions every three hours."

"Then it does not keep on flowing like other springs, but has eruptions like a volcano? How I should like to see it!"

"The great eruption is a grand and beautiful sight: first a hollow sound is heard in the earth, with loud explosions at intervals, which make the ground shake. Then a vast body of water suddenly rises to the height of eighty or ninety feet, sending out numerous branches or smaller jets of water from the principal column. This eruption lasts about ten minutes: during which time the water sometimes falls suddenly, as if exhausted, but immediately shoots up again with new force, and with new thunders rolling beneath the earth."

"What is the reason of all that smoke in the picture?" said Robert.

"It is not smoke, but steam," replied his father. "The clouds of steam are so thick that they hide the beauty of these wonderful fountains, except when the wind happens to blow them aside, as is represented in the picture."

Mary said that the water must be very hot to make so much steam; and her papa told her that it is boiling water which these fountains send up. Henry wished to know where the water went to, and whether there was not some danger of getting scalded if you went too near to the fountain.

"By its own eruptions," said his father, "the great Geyser has formed a large basin into which the water returns. This basin is nearly sixty feet wide, and about seven feet deep. In the centre is the pipe, ten feet wide, in which the water rises and then sinks."

"Really, papa," said Henry, "I think we might call the great Geyser a hot-water volcano; for it has noisy eruptions and tremblings of the earth, and it has a crater and a chimney, though they are called a basin and a pipe. Geyser is an odd name: I wonder what it means?"

"It is an Icelandic word, signifying *fury*."

"Oh, that is a very good name!" said Mary. "Look, Robert, this is a picture of the great fury and one of the little furies. See how they are raging!"

Henry inquired how many hot-springs there are in Iceland. His father told him that there are a great number, not only in the interior of the island, but along the coast; so that even the waters of the ocean are in some places warmed by them. "Just in the neighbourhood of the great Geyser," he added, "there are fifty of these springs within the space of a few acres."

"You said that some of the springs were salt, papa. Are these so?" inquired Mary.

"They are not. But many of them contain a quantity of silica, or flint. The Geyser, also, is a remarkable example of this; it holds the silica in a liquid state by the boiling water, but as it cools by exposure to the air, the silica hardens on the sides of the basin, and forms a smooth flinty lining to it, and to the pipe in the centre."

"Does the water ever run over the sides of the basin?"

"Frequently. And from the splashing of the fountain, the silica hardens in a rough iregular manner on the outsides. very different from the smooth interior of the basin. It is said to be in large tufts, or white heads, bearing a most deceiving resemblance to cauliflower."

"But, my dears, I have an engagement," said Mr. Taylor, "which I cannot neglect; so we will leave the great Geyser and like matters for the present."—*Children's Magazine.*

THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION.

[CONTINUED.]

If a waste of time and means were the worst result of this course, it would be comparatively harmless. But such is by no means the case. For, as we have already said, it takes away docility without giving knowledge, and drives out no-understanding to make room for misunderstanding. In other words, it leaves people in a sort of intellectual half-way house, without power either to finish their journey or to return home. Botching and blundering could be borne much better, if they did not tend to make confirmed botchers and blunderers. The marring of the work were a trifling matter, if it did not mar the workmen. Ignorance is at least silent, but misknowledge is always voluble, and very honestly thinks it is showing its wealth when only exposing its poverty; that is, it makes people conspicuous the wrong way. It hath been well said, "a little learning is a dangerous thing; for it takes men away from the light of nature without delivering them over to the light of reason, and leaves them in a state of spiritual betweenity, with too much pride to walk, and too little strength to fly. The darkness of mere instinct is obviously better than the twilight of half-knowledge: since the former, along with realities, hides the ghosts, and goblins, and bugbears, and humbugs, with which such twilight peoples them. There are, it is said, three classes of people in this country: a large class in total darkness; a still larger class in twilight; and a small class in daylight. Those in total darkness of course do not see the humbugs amongst us at all; those in daylight see *through* them, and therefore despise them; those in twilight see them, and are marvellously delighted with them.

But this is not all. In this age of Fastidious Feeblewits, surely all must know what belleslettreism, or literary Brummelism, is. The process, however, by which it is generated, is not so well known, and we have been trying to explain it. Like its twin sister, Fashion, it is "gentility running away from vulgarity, and afraid of being overtaken by it: a sure sign that they are not far asunder." As fashion is the art of wearing clothes purely on their own account, so belleslettreism is the art of speaking merely for the sake of speaking. The dandyprat and the ticklebrain are the same soul, done up, now in cloth, now in words. Of course these belleslettreists are vastly given to flirtation with books; a pursuit which probably has fewer recommendations in proportion to its followers than any other now engaged in. Human life does not need the embellishment of literary coquetry. Flirts, as all must know, are those whose hearts are so full of self-love as to leave no room for the love of anybody or anything else; book-flirts differ from others only in the direction, not in the nature of the passion: and the surest way to make them is, to feed the vanity of people with the shows of knowledge, without jostling or disturbing it with the substance. True intelligence never feels itself above the proper tasks and services of human life; on the contrary, it always raises them up to itself. Those who are merely taught to flirt and coquet with knowledge are of course always the last to get married to it. The best way, moreover, to keep people from babbling and blue-stockingism is, to give them something to say; for knowledge, like virtue, sufficeth unto itself, and rather shuns, than courts alliance with euphemism. He who has ideas will use language only as a vehicle of them; he who has not, will use it as a substitute for them; and it takes far fewer words to express ideas, than to hide the want of them.

Nor is this the worst. This frivolous belles letterism, bad as it is, is far better than sneering sciolism. Now, he who is carefully taught to understand as fast and as far as he goes, will not readily forget to go no faster or farther than he understands. The very labour of penetrating through a subject makes him feel his ignorance of subjects over which he has not laboured. Knowing a few things, he therefore knows himself ignorant of many things. Hence genuine knowledge always begets intellectual modesty; for such knowledge knows the depth of its objects, and therefore distrusts itself where it sees nothing but surface. On the other hand, he who has never looked beneath the outside of a subject, of course thinks he understands every subject whose outside he has seen. From studying nothing but the surface of things, he gets to presume that things themselves are nothing but surface. Equally ignorant of all, he therefore conceives himself equally master of all. A Newton, after "visiting the outskirts of creation, and carrying the torch of discovery round the universe," shall bear a heart as humble as the child that kneels beside its mother to repeat the infant's prayer. Though competent to originate what few others are able to understand, he shall yet bow with reverential awe before that Book which an adroit and flippant Voltaire shall scoff at with shameless effrontery. But my Lord Surface must perforce wed my Lady Heartless; and Contempt, and Flippancy, and Presumption are the proper fruits of the marriage. Thus it is, that moral blindness, and recklessness, and worthlessness, naturally spring from intellectual shallowness. "Through the empty house the wind roars loudest." Fill up the drum, and it loses its great voice. Such, too, is the way that incipient mental instruction moulds and fashions the whole character. Surely, if it be not good for the soul to be without knowledge, it is far worse for it to have but the show and conceit of knowledge.

It is not to be denied or concealed, however, that such is not always the result. There are minds of so much constitutional modesty, that pride and presumption find no place in their character. But in these cases the results, though less disgusting, are scarcely less unfortunate. Instead of conceit and inflation, there spring up a distrust of his powers, a vacillation of purpose, and a trembling apprehensiveness of mind, that forbid his attempting to walk without the aid of crutches and stays. Not having vigour and independence of mind enough to think for himself, he must of course have his thinking done up at his hands; and thus stands at the mercy of those who have the power or the presumption to manufacture opinions for such as are weak enough to patronize them. Irresolute, indecisive, impotent, having no centre of his own, and describing no orbit of his own, he stands ready to become the satellite of any one who has the ambition or arrogance to set himself for a primary. Equally capable, perhaps, of being made a tool, for good or evil ends, he is far more apt to be used for the latter; for those who have virtue enough to pursue good ends, have too much respect for human nature to use it as a tool for any end. In short, it is easy to see that self-dependence and self-reliance, however liable to abuse, are indispensable to excellence. Assuredly, there is no ignorance so mischievous or so deplorable as that which springs from false or shallow instruction. With our load of responsibilities to carry, it is infinitely wiser and better to confine our movements to a rod of genuine known solidity, than attempt to walk over acres or miles of mere vapour.

But let us not be understood to encourage the forming of low and limited hopes. It matters not how high and beautiful our hopes are, provided the ground we select for their basis be not so soft as to prove their grave. Assuredly, it is not always the highest hopes that are the most delusive and extravagant. The lowest hopes are delusive and extravagant to him who builds on the sand. But we should remember, that if the world has many sand-banks, it has also many rocks; nay, that the sand-banks themselves rest upon rocks; which, if we but patiently and perseveringly dig, we shall be sure to find.

In instruction, we say, therefore, be cautious, be thorough, be deep, be anything rather than hasty and shallow. Be wise, be judicious in selecting the means; be constant and faithful in employing them; and then wait, hopefully and patiently, for the result. Education, we repeat, is not a mere manufacture, to be hastened and cheapened by labour-saving machinery; nor is it a mere superficial figure, to be fashioned and polished from without; but a development from within; a vital growth; an organic evolution of the germs which nature has wrapped up in the human constitution. Nor yet is it the quick product of any hot-house vegetation; but a verdant blossoming growth in the open field of human life and action, where the suns, and rains, and tempests of human experience may all contribute their wholesome and invigorating influences.

In the art of education, our best guides are the manifold beautiful analogies which nature in her workings is ever affording us. Now, nothing but mushrooms and toadstools grow to perfection in a night; and the rest of their existence is spent in dying and rotting. The largest and beautifulest flowers are generally those whose riches and beauties have longest slumbered invisible in the bud: did they unfold themselves sooner, it were only because they had less to unfold. Fruit does not ripen till it has ceased to grow; ripening prematurely, it must prematurely fall: and its precocity at once mars its quality, and hastens its decay. Seek not, then, to hasten the outward manifestations of mind; for you will thereby only stunt and impoverish the inward growth. Feed the mind as carefully as you feed the body, and even then you may count yourself fortunate if the former come to manhood as soon as the latter.

The business of education is, not to supplant or supersede nature, but simply to aid and encourage her growth and developement. We may lend assistance and alleviation to her labours; we may furnish her with strength to endure and perform them; but we can provide no substitute for them. Even if we would guide her advances, we must first be guided by them. We must lead her movements by first watching their direction, then stepping before her, and clearing the road for her progress. Any attempt to change her course will but check, perhaps stop her advances. We need but clear the path of her own choosing from obstructions, and screen her progress from collateral deflections. Above all we should guard against attempting to kill that which, if let alone, will either die soon enough of itself, or be transformed and appear in a shape of beauty and excellence. Even the suckers cannot always be pulled without injury to the principal stalk; and, if left to themselves, will often die down into nourishment for that which is better. The mind, in short, must be left in the soil of nature, that garden of God. We may pull away the weeds, to let in the sunshine and the breeze; we may gather around it the aliment of truth, and water it with the dews of affection; but we *must* not attempt to transplant it. What though its first upspringing be unlovely and unpromising, nevertheless touch it not; despair of it not: all the colours and riches of Paradise are sleeping in its bosom; and a little fostering patience, a little of the awakening sunshine of love, will in due time disclose the heavenly dower!

Various figures have been employed to illustrate the process of education, the only objection to which is, that they are altogether false, and convey altogether false ideas. For example, the mind has been compared to a vessel, into which knowledge is to be poured, as water is poured into a cistern. Again, it has been likened to a store-house, in which ideas, or bundles of ideas, nicely done up and labeled, are to be stowed away, to be called into use as occasion may require. Now these expressions not only convey no truth, but they convey positive error, and, what is worse, practical error. The mind is not a cistern to be filled, but a principle to be developed. Education is not a stuffing-in, but a drawing-out; not a filling-up from without, but an evolution from within. The mind is not to be *jugified* into a receptacle of intelligence, but opened-out into a perennial, up-gushing fountain of intelligence. It must be made to think, to originate and issue thoughts, not merely to receive and circulate them. What we want is, not truths, or bundles of truths on a given subject or set of subjects, stowed away for occasional use, but the power to seize, to appropriate and expound the truth on whatever subject may come before us. In brief, we want, not stored-up cargoes of thoughts, but the faculty of thinking closely, severely, profoundly. Truth, or facts containing truth, must indeed be presented to the mind, but only that the mind may take up, and assimilate, and incorporate the truth with itself; for the mind is essentially veriform, and grows but by absorbing truth. We may lumber in facts, nothing is easier than to lumber in facts, till we suffocate the mind's assimilative power, and leave it without insight to distinguish, or comprehension to unite them. In this way a man may, perchance, if he be all memory, become a mere walking library; but a keen-sighted, far-seeing, truth-discerning intelligence he cannot become. Talk not, therefore, of enveloping the student in an encyclopedia of objects to be seen and remembered; your encyclopedic envelope shuts out the very light that is to render its contents discernible. First give the student an eye to see for himself, and then he will find nature an infinite and everlasting enclyclopedia. Stuff him not with a cargo of mere remembered, hear-say truths, to prattle about and trade with in the business of life, but discipline him into that depth and ubiquity of insight, which, meeting truth everywhere face to face, may always discern and embrace her as an all-sufficient, omnipresent friend and guide.

[To be Continued.]

Mr. Westerton the Churchwarden.—We last week presented, as fully as our space would allow, a statement of the case between this sage gentleman and the rector of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The *Guardian*, after giving a summary of his complaints, makes the following comments thereon, which, on the whole, seem very just, and, withal, very applicable to a great many cases besides the one in question. In quoting the passage, however, we must not be supposed to endorse the reflections on the Bishop of London, as we believe his course to have been prompted by the wise principle that "a soft answer turneth away wrath," and not because he held the complaints to be reasonable, or in themselves worthy of a serious refutation:

These are all. This is what is called "Popery," and is stigmatised as "ceremonial;" and all we can say is that, Popery or no, we never remember to have met with any set of complaints at once so frivolous, so contemptible, and so vexatious. They all, it will be seen, answer themselves. Nor should we have encumbered our columns or troubled our readers with noticing the fact that such empty, false, and groundless accusations had been made anywhere, or by anybody, were it not that to some very small extent the Bishop of London treats them as if they were entitled to consideration. Why, in matters of ordinary life, a man who caused these sort of idle annoyances would not be tolerated in society. Here is a parish where the church is *crowded* weekly, daily, almost hourly, by a most devout and most orderly congregation. Sittings, to the knowledge of all who have tried to get them, cannot be obtained for love or money, and all applicants for them have to wait their turn for many months. Nor is this because non-parishioners occupy the seats. An application for a seat is not attended to at all, unless the applicant resides in the parish. Still, of course, there are many in so large a parish yet unaccommodated, and many among these last who, no doubt, object (as they are quite entitled to do) to having the service chanted, and who consequently go to other neighbouring churches. The question is, whether these last persons are entitled gratuitously to disturb and annoy those, their fellow-parishioners, who differ from them; who do like decency and order; who do love and venerate that glorious Church-music, which has been given to England from the Reformation downwards; and who, as appears from the undeniable facts of their attendance at the church, are sufficient in number to fill, and more than fill, that church, twice over. We confess that it is matter of astonishment and indignation, that this sort of dog-in-the-manger feeling in matters most sacred, and where it directs itself *against* observance of the law, should be encouraged, or, at least, not condemned by the authorities, while it is directly applauded, of course, by the mob; and yet if the case is the other way, as sometimes, though rarely happens, that nothing should then be more difficult than to move the functionary whose duty it is to see right done. A parish may have a shooting, hunting, or even drunken parson, or a man who, without these qualifications, quietly violates every rubric in the Prayer-Book, and every article in the Canons; who never goes into his church except one day in the week, and then only carelessly and hastily to read over what amounts to an unmeaning dialogue with a scarcely-intelligible clerk; and nothing shall be said to him. Nay, the churchwarden who will try to bring him to his duty will be unpopular with his co-parishioners, and will be snubbed without remorse, both by Bishop and Archdeacon. The parson may systematically leave out one of the lessons; he may take a day's fishing on Good Friday, ignore Ascension-day, and every other holyday in the calendar except Christmas-day alone; he may leave the sick unvisited, and he may even positively shun the dying (we have known the case); and yet when formal presentment is made for these things by the churchwarden, neither the Archdeacon nor the Bishop will move until actually compelled. But if it be a question only of a few flowers, or a cross, or a candlestick; or if again congregations are too numerous and devout, or clergy too attentive, too reverent, or too religious, then any trumpery complaint is readily listened to, gravely discussed, and learnedly (perhaps) refuted. We perceive even that in this case, the Bishop deputed a "trustworthy person" to attend the services and report upon them. A trustworthy person! And for what?—to see that the clergyman's demeanour was not too reverential, that the congregation were not too religious, and that the services were not conducted with too great a regard to ordinary decency. It is well, certainly, to remove the scruples even of such objectors as those above mentioned; but surely there are other and higher things to be considered than even the scruples and objections of those parishioners (be they one or more) who do not go to church; something surely is due we will not say to the feelings and wishes of the large body of parishioners whose privilege and pleasure it is and ought to be, quietly to attend and take part in the services in question; but when it is a question of spying and prying into personal demeanour at prayer and such like matters, then we feel that something is due above all to decency, due to good feeling, and due to common propriety, which should have prevented any countenance whatever to such complaints as these.

A Likeness with a Difference.—Archbishop Sumner's new way of praying for the Church is very edifyingly set forth in the following note to the Editor of the London *Evening Journal*, April 24:

Sir: It may occur to some of your readers either especially to admire or especially to disparage the form of prayer for next Wednesday, published in your columns yesterday, on account of its supposed authorship. The fact, however, is, that, except in some very unimportant particulars, the forms used in the late war have been followed; where there is a change, it is seldom for the better, or seldom for the worse. Archbishops of Canterbury are not very successful composers of prayers. In one particular, however, Archbishop Sumner has innovated very remarkably on his predecessor's production, and has displayed his characteristic bias. After the Prayer for the Church Militant, both in the old and present form, occurs "A Prayer for this Church and Kingdom." I subjoin in parrallel columns the two compositions; by a comparison of them will be seen how carefully the present Archbishop obliterates every trace of the Church and of its distinctive character, and how, when in proposing to pray "for this Church," he never mentions it from one end of his prayer to the other. Forty years have taught us to undervalue the blessings of unity and religious concord. I do not say that the 1813 prayer is not, in one expression, Erastian enough; but it recognises—which Archbishop Sumner does not—a Church.

A Prayer for this Church and Kingdom [1813].

O Lord, who makest all men to be of one mind in one house, regard, we beseech Thee, with Thine especial favour, the Church to which we belong. Protect and defend it from all adversities and evils, whether from without or from within. Enable Thy dear servant, our most gracious Sovereign, long to preside over it as a nursing father, and Thy minister for good to all his people. Pour down Thy blessing upon all ministers of religion, and upon all magistrates; teach them to be examples of holiness to all those who are under their charge: comfort the distressed: bind up the broken-hearted: lead back to Thy fold all those that are gone astray, and that are in error. Unite all our hearts in earnest desires to build up the walls of Jerusalem, and to promote the kingdom of Thy dear Son. Let all bitterness and clamour and evil-speaking be put away from us, with all malice. Give us the spirit of peace, of purity, and of zeal for Thy blessed Gospel, that we may be followers of Thee our God, as dear children, and abide in love, as Christ also hath loved us.

A Prayer for this Church and Kingdom [1854].

Blessed Lord, who hast manifested Thy goodness to this kingdom by an unusual period of prosperity and peace, now unhappily disturbed; we beseech Thee to preserve in our minds a grateful sense of Thy past mercies. Take away from us, O Lord, all pride and hardness of heart, all neglect of Thy ordinances, and contempt of Thy word; endue us with a spirit of piety and devotion, of justice and temperance, of humility and charity, and of all the graces which adorn the Christian profession: that Thou mayest delight to dwell amongst us, and to do us good; and that the blessings which we have so long enjoyed, both spiritual and temporal, may through Thy providence be continued to us and our posterity. And whilst we seek Thy protection against our enemies abroad, so we entreat Thee to ward off from our land that fearful pestilence which has threatened our welfare at home. As once Thou didst give command to the destroying angel, stay now Thine hand; so let Thy mercy prevail against judgment, and preserve us in health and safety, for Jesus Christ's sake, our only Mediator and Advocate. Amen.

Finally, give us all grace to walk in the ways of our holy profession, that Thou mayest delight to dwell among us and to do us good; and that Thy holy worship and service, which we now enjoy, may, through Thy providence and mighty protection, be continued to us and our posterity in this Thy house forever. Grant this, O Lord, for Jesus Christ's sake, our only Mediator and Advocate. Amen.

I am, sir, yours, &c., A Churchman.

Appeal to Churchmen in behalf of a House of Mercy.—By a large portion of the inhabitants of this great city, it is probable that many aggravated forms of human misery and sinfulness existing among us are but little known; or, if known, but slightly regarded, attracting but little sympathy for their wretched objects. It is true, that within the last few years—and we make the acknowledgement with gratitude to God, from whom "all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed"—there has been a considerable awakening of the minds of Churchmen to enlarged and earnest efforts in deeds of active benevolence and Christian sympathy. St. Luke's Hospital, (nearly or quite endowed, and we trust soon to be erected)—the establishment of a House for Orphans—the House for Aged and Destitute Females in St. Luke's Parish, and a similar institution in a neighbouring city, and other institutions of kindred character,—are noble evidences of an awakened feeling of responsibility, and of true Christian love, manifesting itself in acts of charity and mercy.

But will any one presume to say that the Church has already come up to the full measure of its responsibility?—that all the channels in which its charities should flow to benefit and bless mankind, are already full?—that there are no neglected human souls calling aloud for mercy and pity, with claims that ought to move Christian hearts, and draw forth Christian sympathies? No one, surely, will say this.

It may not be known to Churchmen generally, that there are in the Penitentiary and Work House on Blackwell's Island from four to six hundred females, sent there, some for petty offences, and others in consequence of the degradation to which they have fallen, as being in some way disturbers of the public peace. Many of these remain there only for short periods, when they are discharged and turned back upon the world, with ruined characters, outcasts from the better portion of society, and with no resource but to return to their old associations of crime and degradation.

The situation of these unhappy human beings has arrested the attention and excited the sympathy of some of the Churchmen of our city, and prompted an earnest desire to do something to rescue them from a situation so helpless and almost hopeless as theirs seems to be. A clergyman of the Church has, by permission of the authorities, been for some time performing the self-denying and unremunerated labour of preaching the Gospel to them; and Churchwomen (one of them the wife of the clergyman referred to) have, with, if possible, greater self-denial, visited these inmates of the Penitentiary and Penitentiary Hospital, reading God's Holy Word to them, and endeavouring to awaken in them desires and purposes of amendment; and, we are happy to say, not without encouragement that their labour is not in vain.

But a great obstacle in the way of their reformation has been found in the fact that many of them find no such refuge or asylum as they need when they leave the island. It is not strange that private families are unwilling to receive them, even when they make strong professions of penitence and desire of amendment. And thus, with the brand of infamy upon them, with a feeling of almost hopeless degradation pressing them down, with no resource left to procure a reputable living, is it strange that they should return to that society that will not cast them out, even though they may have desires and aspirations for a purer and better course of life?

Considerations like these have deeply impressed the hearts of those who have been labouring for their good, with the importance of providing an Asylum for those of them who have desires for reformation, in which they can be kept from evil associations, be assisted and encouraged in their efforts and purposes of amendment, be strengthened by religious instruction, and have an opportunity to do something to support themselves. A plan has been formed for the establishment of such an institution, which has received the approbation of the Provisional Bishop and some of the city clergy, who have also expressed their willingness to aid in the undertaking. A clergyman of the Church has also been engaged to labour in this department of Christian effort, and to seek to enlist the support and co-operation of Churchmen in its behalf.

This Appeal is made to all those who are disciples of Him who came to seek and save the lost, in behalf of a class of our fellow creatures, sunk very low indeed in misery and sinfulness, but not too low for the grace of God to reach and rescue them. Is it not a case in which the Church, as the representative of our blessed Lord, and Churchmen, as members of His body, cannot abstain from effort without incurring the charge of indifference to the salvation of immortal souls? Our Lord and Saviour, when He was upon earth, on a memorable occasion, said to one not unlike those for whom we plead, and from whom her accusers were ready to withdraw all sympathy—(seeing, no doubt, the workings of penitential sorrow in her heart)—"Neither do I condemn thee; go, and sin no more." Can we, who profess to be His followers, say to such, "Go, and continue in sin?" Forbid it, all the promptings of Christian love, all the instincts of our common humanity! Forbid it, even our own hopes of acceptance at last, through the mercy of Him who came to save the lost!

The undersigned, who has been encouraged to commence labouring in this department of Christian duty, and who is performing religious services weekly, by permission, in the Penitentiary Hospital, will take charge of any contributions which may be made for the object, until the organization of the Institution, and the appointment of a Board of Trustees, which will be effected as soon as practicable. He will also be happy to call upon any who may desire further explanations in regard to the proposed Institution. Communications for him may be directed to the office of *The Churchman*, or to the care of T. A. Richmond, Esq., 195 Broadway.

James Adams.

FURNITURE.

Rich Cabinet Furniture.—E. W. HUTCHINGS, 475 Broadway, having completed his alterations and extensive additions to his Warerooms, is now prepared to show the largest and most elegant assortment offered for sale in this city, all of which has been manufactured under his own inspection, and warranted in every respect. Those about to purchase, this season, will find it to their interest to call before buying elsewhere. f25-1y

Church and Parlor Furniture.—J. DIXON, Fashionable Cabinet Maker and Upholster, No. 808 Broadway, second store above Grace church, would invite the attention of his old customers and persons about furnishing their houses, to examine his large assortment of the latest and newest patterns of Furniture, Parlor Setts in Rosewood, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Etegeres plate Glass, rich Centre Tables, and Cabinet Furniture and Upholstery of every description. [s24-1y] J. DIXON, 808 Broadway, opposite 11th st.

Communion Furniture.—Flagons, Tankards, Chalices and Plates, also Baptismal Fonts and Collection Plates, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 6 Burling Slip, N. Y., by [Jan 1-1y] LUCIUS HART.

Cabinet Furniture Warehouse and General Upholstery Establishment, at 536 Broadway and at 84 Sixth Avenue. All the varieties of Cabinet Furniture made to order, of the very best materials. Church, Hotel, and Steamboat orders completed at short notice. At 536 Broadway a rich assortment of Rosewood, and at 84 Sixth Avenue will be found good substantial Mahogony, Walnut, and Cottage Furniture.
HENRY STONEY,
f18-1y opposite the Prescott House.

Iron Railings, VERANDAHS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL BEDSTEADS, &c., No. 9 Canal street, N. Y. JOHN M. COMSTOCK, (Hoboken Iron Works and Foundry) Manufacturer of every variety of Iron Work for Buildings, Cemeteries, Churches, &c. Also all kinds of Iron Bedsteads and Furniture, warranted free from vermin, and suitable for institutions and residences. Spring, hair, and husk mattresses always on hand. my6-6m

CLOCKS, Etc.

Gold Pens & Pencils.—JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, No. 167 Broadway, between Liberty and Courtlandt streets; also manufacturer of the celebrated "Bank Pens," for many years used by all the Banks, Insurance Companies, Merchants, and others, who pronounce them, for their great durability and superior finish, second to none. All Pens of my manufacture, guarantied to give good satisfaction. Points warranted not to come off in five years—will be exchanged any time within six months without extra charge.
P. S.—Pens and Cases made to order for the trade, on the most advantageous terms. m11-1y

Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware.—T. ROBJOHN, 166 Bowery, N. Y., manufacturer of Chronometer and other fine Watches, has for sale and manufactures to order all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware, including Tea-sets and Castors of the richest and latest designs, also plated goods of every description. *Church and Turret* Clocks made to order on the most improved and scientific principles, and warranted not to vary five seconds in a year. Nov19-6m

Sherry & Byram's Clocks.—Clocks for churches, courthouses, &c.; Time-pieces for Banks, offices, session and vestry rooms; railroad depots, &c.; Regulators for Astronomical purposes and Jewelers which for accuracy of time-keeping are believed (based upon an experience of many years) to be equal to any made in Europe or America. One of these Turret clocks has lately been put up on the City Hall, New York. Glass Dials for illuminating, and other kinds, made to order. Address SHERRY & BYRAM, manufacturers, Oakland Works, Sag Harbor, N. Y.
"At the establishment of Sherry & Byram are made some of the finest clocks in the world."—*Scientific American.* oct1-1y

Lebanon Springs.—COLUMBIA HALL.—This establishment will be opened on the 1st of May next. Clergymen's families and others wishing accommodations in the Hotel, or detached Cottages, can be accommodated on favourable terms. A German Band, and every other thing necessary to make it an agreeable Summer residence, will be provided by its Proprietor,
ap8-3m HENRY HULL.

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.—JOHN JOHNSON & BROTHER respectfully call the attention of those requiring Gas Fitting or Plumbing, to their well established reputation in their profession, and also to a choice assortment of Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., at their Factory, 111 East 18th-street, New York.
N. B. 10,000 reliable references. ap1-3m

Men's & Boys' Spring and Summer Clothing.—BOUGHTON & KNAPP, 19 Courtlandt street, have now in store, and are constantly receiving, New Goods, all of which are made in the best manner, and suitable for Southern and Western or City Trade; and we would invite the attention of purchasers to our Stock of Clothing, if they wish to secure a good profit in buying goods. We also have a good assortment of Shirts, Collars, Under Clothing, Overalls, Frocks, Hickory Shirts, Linen Coats, &c., all of which will be sold at the Lowest Cash Prices.
m11-3m BOUGHTON & KNAPP, 19 Courtlandt street.

THE CHURCHMAN.

NEW YORK, MAY 27, 1854.

☞ All letters on business must be addressed to JOHN HECKER, Proprietor of *The Churchman*. All communications and articles concerning the paper to the Rev. HENRY N. HUDSON, Editor of *The Churchman*.

No communication may rely on being attended to, unless authenticated by the name and address of the writer.

NOTICE.—Being utterly unable to entertain the almost innumerable applications from societies and associations to be placed on our *Free List*, and from newspapers, on our *Exchange List*, our course for the future will be, to charge Two Dollars to the latter, and to such of the former as we may deem it advisable; this being scarcely more than the actual cost of the printing paper.

NOTICE.—Parties preserving files of *The Churchman* can have the missing numbers of the last two or three volumes supplied, by applying immediately to *The Churchman* office.

THE KENTUCKY TRIAL: PRESENT TENDENCIES IN REGARD TO PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME.

We allude to this subject again, and after the common and almost universal current of public indignation, both at the South and the North, has measurably subsided, for the leading purpose of some general reflections upon the punishment of crime, and the constantly increasing tendency, on all hands and in every department, to relaxation upon that subject; and not with any desire or expectation of throwing new light upon the rationale of the Kentucky tragedy, or of exciting new abhorrence either of the murder or the MURDERER; or indeed of the court or counsel, who, by conniving at the acquittal, virtually made themselves accomplices in the foul crime; and without the poor apology which the original murderer might perhaps urge, of being lashed up to a kind of phrensy, at the thought of having a high-blood Kentuckian, and a brother, beaten with stripes, with ever so sufficient reason, at the hands of one whom the counsel, without rebuke from the court, were allowed in the defence to denounce with a sneer as a "puissant pedagogue." And this counsel for a long time had been one of the prominent men in the chivalrous State of Kentucky, and the object of such epithets was one whose relations to this life had been ruthlessly cut off by the hands of the assassin, and he sent to his last account with scarcely an hour's time for preparation, leaving a wife and infant unprotected in such a region, and the vile assassin then upon his trial for the offence before a Christian court, and in a Christian land. Angels and ministers of grace defend us, if this is to be regarded as any fair exponent of the proper animus of public opinion, in any portion of the republic! Its days are numbered, and *Mene Tekel* already inscribed upon the inner pillars of its last temple, where justice *did* preside, if such scandalous indecency can be perpetrated there without rebuke and without reproach!

The prominent and controlling facts in this case, as developed in the evidence, are few, and not seriously impugned by counter testimony. MATTHEW F. WARD's brother WILLIAM is whipped in school, and no evidence tending to show that it was done without sufficient cause, or in an improper manner. The next day, this MATTHEW F., at an early hour, procures two pistols of a dealer in such instruments, has them both charged with ball cartridge, takes two brothers, one the offender in school, and the other, ROBERT J., armed to the teeth, as well as himself, goes to the schoolroom, calls for the principal, demands an apology in the presence of the school, with the evident purpose of disgracing and destroying the character of the teacher in the eyes of his pupils; which being declined unless he will go to the teacher's room where a full explanation is proffered, thereupon this villanous imp denounces the teacher in the presence of his scholars as "a liar," "a scoundrel," and "a coward," and actually gives him a blow in the face, and, because the teacher either pushes him or strikes him, shoots him dead with one of the weapons he had procured for the purpose, and kept studiously concealed till the fatal discharge. And this such men as JOHN J. CRITTENDEN contend is not murder! is no offence against the law! and a Kentucky court and jury declare is no crime! Not even man-slaughter! That it is excusable homicide, *se defendendo*, we suppose! That it is done in defence of one's honour, dignity, and the caste of one's family. Good LORD, deliver us from such dignity or decency!

It is obvious at once that such a case as this beggars all sober criticism. It is without the pale of all the canons of judicial or juridical law. And mere denunciation seems to us to answer no good purpose. It will not reach the offender. It will scarcely prevent the recurrence of like discreditable judicial farces. For it is useless to storm and rave about such things as a most rare, extraordinary, and unaccountable exception. The result of this trial seems to us rather the general rule than the exception in regard to such cases in many portions of the republic. As we said a few weeks since, we do not recollect an instance where a school teacher has been assassinated, or indeed any other northern man, who subsisted at the south by what is there regarded as the humiliating employment of labour or industry of any kind, or indeed of any assassination produced by the suffocating rage of personal conflict or controversy, where the assassin has not escaped unscathed and unwhipt of justice. What then is the cause of so much apparent heat among our leading journalists of the day, as if some unheard-of atrocity had been suddenly perpetrated for the first time in the history of the republic? It has occurred almost every year since the adoption of the constitution, and with increasing frequency of late years. Who ever heard of any punishment being inflicted upon the murderers of LOVEJOY at Alton, or upon young SEUNMES at Charlottsville, who deliberately shot down his tutor, or upon JAMES R. VINEYARD, who as deliberately shot down the Hon. CHARLES C. P. ARNDT in the council chamber at the capital of Wisconsin, or upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the State of Arkansas, who coolly left the chair and deliberately butchered one of the members of the House in his seat, for words spoken in debate, if we recollect, and then quietly returned to the chair again? The truth is, these things are of yearly occurrence in this boasted land of liberty and free government, too numerous to be named, and quite too disgusting, too sickening to the heart, to be dwelt upon. What is the use then to raise such a melancholy wail of lamentation at the recurrence of each fresh outrage of the kind, unless the desire is to cheat the public mind into the belief that these things are not of frequent occurrence, that they are now passed and will never return? It is certain that such a spasmodic exclamation of the press can have no other effect, whatever may be its purpose or design.

Why not meet this subject fairly, and trace it to its origin, and look the matter fully in the face, even if it be somewhat at the expense of our cherished theories upon the *self-government* of the people? It is common, we know, with theorists, who are madly bent upon maintaining the infallibility of their doctrines, to attribute all the disasters of their practical operations to the presence of some untoward circumstance, or the unfaithfulness of some particular agency. Hence we have heard a great deal said of the perjury of this jury. This is, in our opinion, all puerile, mere cant, mere evasion, or else it is from sheer ignorance of the subject. After thirty years' experience in these matters, we have learned that juries are, as a general thing, less in fault in regard to false or foolish verdicts, than courts. Juries do not often give such verdicts, unless it is virtually connived at by the court. Such judges as PARSONS, and CHASE, and MARSHALL, and men of that Roman firmness and sagacity, never had, and never will have, any such verdicts in their courts. If the judge is faithful and able, there is no absolute necessity of any such scandalous verdicts. It is true, such judges, sometimes encounter the public clamour and public odium, and Judge CHASE was even attempted to be impeached for his firmness in resisting a corrupt public sentiment, in some criminal trials. But he was acquitted by the United States Senate; and if he had been successfully impeached for doing his duty, by the indirection of his accusers, or by the partisanship of his triers, as some Prelates in our Church have been, it would have been far more creditable to him than the pusillanimity and subserviency which has saved so many weaker minds from reproach.

And again, we have sometimes heard great fault found with the judicial administration in certain sections of the country, by those who had the experience and penetration to look a little beyond the surface of things, and to remove the first strata of superincumbent rubbish, and this not without cause, as we have just now said, for we admit that an able administration of the law will do much to cure social defects, where they exist. But this is, in our apprehension, stopping far short of the real difficulty in the case. Able and firm courts do indeed generally administer the law as it is. And no one complains but the law in every section of the republic denominates these assassinations as foul murders, without equivocation or chance of escape, and under such a judicial administration they might probably meet merited punishment. But if such cases fall into the hands of weak or pusillanimous tribunals, who are recreant to duty in the trial of them, it will be found that it is not common for this recreancy to run very much counter to the public sentiment upon the subject in the vicinity of the trial. Hence something must be done to correct public sentiment upon this subject. The acquittal, in WARD's case, was brought about by public sentiment in the vicinity of the trial. Very unusual appliances seem to have been resorted to for that purpose. The venue of the trial was changed to a distant county, where the public opinion would be more pliant than in Louisville, in the very scene of the outrage; the great senator of Kentucky is called home; and the great bully of Kentucky is put in requisition; and such men as PRENTICE, of the *Journal*, and GUTHRIE, the Cabinet Minister and first Lord of the Treasury, are employed as witnesses, to show the extreme of amiability and gentleness in the man who had confessedly done the foul, bloody murder, without the slightest provocation! Strange kind of evidence to be seriously addressed to a jury by such men as CRITTENDEN, unless he knew the trial was a mere form, the result being secured by something out of court.

It is true, no doubt, that all this contrasts sadly enough with some trials of which history speaks, in other sections of the republic. It is probably in the memory of most of our readers, that when the two KNAPPS and the two CROWNINSHIELDS were indicted for the murder of STEPHEN WHITE, a venerable old man, in Salem, the testimony was slight and altogether circumstantial, except the confession of one of the KNAPPS. The court hesitated about the receiving of KNAPP's confession. The accused were of the first families of Massachusetts. No expense and no pains were spared to save the offenders. Where, then, was found the foremost man of Massachusetts—the foremost man of all the world? Manufacturing public opinion to screen a murderer? Dealing out miserable quips and quirks to cheat justice of its due? No, surely not! He stood the very Atlas of the prosecution, unmoved and immovable, almost, as the very mountains of his native State, demanding justice at the hands of the court, in the name of the insulted majesty of the law, and in tones which admitted of no reply, and which shall never cease to vibrate gratefully upon the ear of every lover of his country, until this republic shall be disgraced by such outrages upon justice as the acquittal of WARD; and the name of DANIEL WEBSTER shall be inscribed upon the everlasting monuments of her departed greatness, in sad contrast with so many of his compeers who, through weakness or corruption, have contributed to overthrow the fair fabric which he finally perished in attempting to sustain. It is true, no doubt, that all this contrasts sadly enough with the conduct of the trial in WARD's case, where the counsel for the defence were allowed to indulge in unseemly vulgarity and open profanity in the presence of the court, and without rebuke; and the result of the two cases is perhaps what might have been expected, from the different course of the trials.

And the case of Professor WEBSTER, more recently tried in Massachusetts, where the testimony was all circumstantial, and not, as thought by some, altogether conclusive of guilt,—certainly not of the guilt of premeditated murder,—and where the accused had ever sustained a most irreproachable character, and was distinguished for his hospitality, urbanity, courtesy, and refinement, as well as for his great scientific and literary attainments,—contrasting favourably, perhaps, in some respects, with the family of WARD, which stood indeed very high, but in a somewhat different department of social elevation,—we say, that the unflinching firmness, fairness, and coolness of the court in this trial, and its inevitable result of conviction and execution, in spite of all appeals to the executive clemency, though backed by almost overwhelming importunity, no doubt shows, if it shows nothing more, that there is more purity and firmness in the administration of justice there, than in some other portions of the republic. It may show, too, that public opinion is more sound and consistent there than elsewhere. We have no doubt it is so. The spirit of the Puritans, that love of order, that instinct and habit of submission and obedience which they were taught in the English Church, which they were obliged to practice there, although sometimes scandalously resisting, and with very little cause, gave them a willingness of submission to authority which ten generations have not been able to eradicate; and for which, more than for anything else, they and their descendants, to the latest generations, will have just cause to praise GOD for His goodness.

But all this, in our apprehension, does not touch the difficulty in the case. This is to be found in the misapprehension and misconception of the true principle and only practicable and abiding theory of government, and especially of free government, viz. in supposing that it is a merely political and human institution, instead of being, as it really is, not only of divine origin, but constantly upheld by divine authority; and the governors, as well as the governed, responsible to GOD alone: the one for the spirit and manner in which they exercise authority, and the other for the temper and disposition with which they submit to its requisitions. We are far from supposing that this misconception is universal. We have no doubt the Christian view of the subject is fully appreciated by thousands who hesitate to declare it, lest some one should reproach them with Jesuitism, or priestcraft, or the cant slang of attempting to unite Church and State. GOD knows that these are sufficiently divorced in this country, where a great majority of our public men are not only not Christians, even in name, but it is greatly to be feared, are not even believers.

We are fully aware that the Christian view of authority emanating from GOD, and the administrators of government being solely responsible to GOD, is one very liable to misapprehension, any exposition which can be made of it greatly liable to misconstruction. We do not intend to impugn the perfect propriety of the people exercising mediately or immediately all the functions of government, and we have no design to here bring in question, the theory of having even the highest judicial functionaries appointed by the direct vote of the people. Nor should we be inclined to question the obligation of the appointee, to a merely *political* and *representative* place, being in a qualified sense under the control of the constituent. The representative in legislation for instance is to speak the voice of his constituents. This is the purpose of his appointment, and with certain limitations his duty. We profess ourselves entirely satisfied with the general principles, and the practical operation of our representative democracies. They seem to us, at present, the best practical mode of securing liberty, to a degree not inconsistent with the proper and needful restraints of authority, which has yet been discovered.

But what we do say is, that the laws, when once made, are no more under the control of the people, except in the mode pointed out in the fundamental law of the State, than they are of any particular department of the government, the executive or judicial, for instance. The people have nothing to do with the execution of the law, except to obey it. And to this, they are just as much bound as in the most despotic monarchies, and can no more dispense with the execution of the law, or fix its intepretation or construction, than if they had no agency in its creation. Hence no court is, in any sense, responsible to public opinion, for the mode of its administration, and no man has any right to get up public opinion, for the purpose of influencing a court or a jury in its determination, any more than he has to attempt to influence such determination by bribery, or intimidation. And any one, be he counsel or not, be he senator or cabinet minister, is liable to indictment, for any such attempt; and in any country where the Common law prevails in healthy vigour, would be convicted and infamously punished. Such an attempt is equivalent to a conspiracy, to defeat the due course of public justice; is a part of the *crimen falsi*, and as such renders the offender infamous, the same as perjury, and disqualifies him from giving evidence, or sustaining public office or confidence [Russell on Crimes, vol. I, page 183. *The King v. Opie*, Saunders' Repts. 301.] Under this state of public sentiment, it might be hoped that even a weak judge might secure just verdicts.

The opposite view, which is the mere slang of the hustings, and refers all responsibility for the administration of public justice to public opinion, or the omnipotence of the people, is at variance with all just principles of government, and all conscientious sense of moral duty and obligation, and which, if it were generally to prevail, would exclude every conscientious Christian man from all judicial office, and give it up at once into the hands of a class of reckless and abandoned place-hunters, who would sell their judgments at less than thirty pieces of silver, which the basest of traitors demanded as the price of his principles, and of innocent blood. We have no purpose of magnifying our own views of judicial and governmental responsibility, or in this place to vindicate them from the cant and flash language of the day, in which any theory of government, that recognizes a superintending Providence in human affairs, is attempted to be held up to ridicule and contempt, as implying a covert design upon the rights of the masses, by reviving the doctrine of the divine right of rulers. If it were needful to declare our sentiments upon that subject, as believing in the plenary inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, it might perhaps puzzle us to know precisely what is meant by the numerous texts on the subject there found, unless it be simply that the magistrate is GOD's minister, waiting continually upon his duty to Him, as well as to man. But waiving that point.

And without dwelling upon the philosophical absurdity of the *governors* and the *governed* being or becoming identical, which in a small way, and within appreciable limits, is characterized on its very face with a sufficiently obvious absurdity, we desire for the present to content ourselves with a very few reflections upon the practical operation of the popular theory of government in this free country.

When we set our children to govern themselves, we expect anarchy. The parent who, when his child offended, should send the child to inflict chastisement upon its own body, would be regarded (if he did it seriously, and with any expectation of thereby inspiring in the mind of the child a dread of punishment, and consequent reluctance to offend,) as a fit one to inhabit Bedlam. So too, in our State penitentiaries, it would scarcely be expected to answer any good purpose, to put the convicts to *govern themselves*. And we are not aware that there is any good ground to suppose that a school, or a deliberative assembly, would be likely to meet with any better success, in the literal application of the doctrine of immediate and constant *self-government*. And any voluntary association, like a caucus, or a temperance society, which meets for the first, and only time perhaps, immediately feels the necessity of resorting to the office of moderator and governor, who shall control the movements of the body by fixed laws; and if any member should pertinaciously persist in disregarding the rule of such moderator, the body would doubtless assist the moderator in expelling him. Hence it is obvious that all government implies some authority, and some personification of that authority, which, for the time, is above, and beyond, and independent of the control of the governed. And it also implies laws, which, whether they emanate from the mere will and caprice of the governor, or exist in a written and fixed code, or in a mass of unwritten customs and maxims and decisions of the tribunals of the country, from time to time, like the common law of England, are as absolutely independent of the control of the governed as is the law of the Medes and Persians, "which changeth not."

The truth is, all rightful authority and government implies a correlative duty of obedience, and, to a greater or less extent, a necessity of submission. Any other rule is mere tyranny and assumption. And in this view the people are no more their own governors in a free government than in any other. The very idea that the people are their own governors involves practically the necessity of utter and absolute anarchy. But we think the popular theory of government, that the magistrate is the mere instrument of the people by whom he is promoted to his place, is producing a constant relaxation in the stringency of government, which will be found ultimately disastrous to the hopes of the stability of free government, unless something is done speedily to correct the false impressions which are taking such strong hold upon the popular mind at the present time. We have little doubt they will ultimately end where WARD's trial *has* ended—in the utter subversion and disregard of all law and all sense of justice!

It is true this cannot be done in a moment. The habits of obedience and willing submission to rightful authority, which the first settlers of this country brought with them from the countries in Europe from which they had emigrated, and where obedience was inculcated upon their infant minds, and imbibed with their first aliment *as a religious duty* as well as a practical necessity, will last through many generations. And this habit of submission in its traditionary descent from age to age will lose more or less of its force, in proportion to the educational training to which the successive generations are subjected. In some sections, as in Kentucky, it seems already quite extinct; and in other sections, as in Massachusetts, it will preserve for a long time much of its original vigour. And this *prestige*, so to speak, which authority and law thus gains in this country, from the traditionary habits of submission in the people, is all by which it can stand at all, unless there is inculcated upon our children and youth, and, indeed, upon all classes and all ages, the religious duty of obedience to the laws and to the administrators of the law, in every department, as to the ministers of GOD, that they may become a terror to the evil doer and a praise to him that doeth well.

This view will become sufficiently obvious to anyone who will look into the public clamour against capital punishment, which comes chiefly from those who hate all punishment; and the difficulty of obtaining convictions for any infamous crime, in any portion of the country, unless the offender is without money or friends; and see how the sentences to State's prison in the last twenty years have diminished one-half, and the frequency of executive pardons have increased in the same time in a far greater ratio. We could write a volume upon this subject, but we desist for the present.

I. F. R.

OUR PAPER.—We meant to have stated, last week, that the late freshet had disabled the mill where our paper was made, so that we have been obliged to take up with paper of an inferior quality. The thing, we suppose, will be rectified in due time, and our readers, we hope, will not apprehend any backing-out from the purpose of giving them the best there is to be had. While on this subject, we will venture to suggest to those who think well and wish well of *The Churchman*, that the great liberality of the Proprietor bespeaks a strong interest on their part to extend the circulation of the paper.

FURTHER TENDENCIES.—The late appointment of a day for national humiliation, fasting, and prayer, in England, has given occasion for the development of some very peculiar tendencies. Our readers are aware, no doubt, that special services had to be set forth for that day by the Archbishop of CANTERBURY. His Grace's most singular and original way of praying for the Church is shown by an article in another part of the paper, copied from the London *Evening Journal*. We subjoin some comments from the *English Churchman* of the 27th ult., on certain other tendencies brought to light by the occasion. It is indeed very instructive, as well as amusing, to think that his Grace's pious efforts to avoid anything smacking of "Tractarianism," however answerable to his ideas of official duty, would not stand with the laws of trade. Now that the bankers have remonstrated with success against one of his blunders, it is to be hoped that his attornies will be less bitter against the Bishop of EXETER for reasoning against other blunders of his, which, though not quite so ludicrous, are far more lamentable. Certainly it is very gratifying to know, that, though the most ancient and scriptural usages of the Church are unable to keep back the legitimate issues of his Grace's theology, there is yet one power in England that can arrest this tendency to make himself a Pope. Thanks to the "Tractarianism" of London Banking!

Most persons of earnest and reverent minds must feel that it is a very painful thing to criticise any Forms in which the Devotional spirit of a whole nation has been just invoked, embodied, and offered up to GOD. We would gladly avoid any such criticism, but we must not regard personal considerations when we have a plain duty to perform; and we shall be as brief as possible, in placing upon record some objections which have struck many persons in looking over the Form of Prayer used yesterday.

First: In this, as in several of the Forms issued of late years, there is an evident departure from that brevity and terseness for which our Prayer Book is so much and so generally approved.

Secondly: At a time when the repetitions in our Services are already complained of by many, it seems strange that a Special Collect (so called) of most unusual length should be directed to be used *twice* in the course of what is, practically, one Service.

Thirdly: As it is observed in a letter which we reprint in another column, the "Prayer for this Church and Kingdom" omits all mention of the Church!

Fourthly: There is no provision, no recommendation, no mention even, of any Offerings of our substance to Almighty GOD, nor of the celebration of the Holy Communion; and such is the unnecessary length of the Prayers, that, with a Sermon (which *is* ordered) the Communion would prolong the Services beyond a reasonable limit. In our opinion, the Litany, and the Communion Office, *entire*, with Sermon, and an Evening Service, would have been a much better arrangement.

Fifthly: There is, for the first time, it is said, during two hundred years, an omission of the term "Fasting" in in the Proclamation, and also in the Form of Prayer. Whether both were prepared by the same person, or, if not, which led the way in this omission, we are uninformed; but no one can doubt that the omission harmonises with, and is a type of, a visible tendency in that school of Theology of which the Archbishop of CANTERBURY is regarded as the exponent and the patron—a tendency which displays itself in various ways, but is generally consistent in a practical (however unconscious) depreciation of the Doctrine, Usage, and Phraseology by which the Church stands out most distinctly from the Protestant sects which surround her.

It is fortunate—some may deem it Providential—that this omission has been brought before the authorities by those who have more power and influence than we could have invoked by a reference to the religious principle involved. From what quarter do our readers suppose this remonstrance has come? From the bankers of London—from the "tables of the money-changers!" Lambeth told England that she must humble herself by Prayers and Sermons: Lombard street tells her that it must be by Prayers and *Fasting*—or business will be substituted for Humiliation, for the Act of Parliament which authorizes bankers to pay Bills the day after they fall due, in such cases, restricts the privilege, and the legal protection, to Days specially appointed for Public *Fasts* and Thanksgiving. Consequently, the two Proclamations had to be amended, re-issued and published, *de novo*, in the *London Gazette*. We hope and trust this much-needed lesson—even from such a quarter—will not be thrown away upon the Church and Nation; and, especially, that those who occupy high and responsible positions will see the danger of departing from Precedents which are in strict accordance with the Law of GOD, the Law of the Church, and the Law of the Land.

A DEFENCE OF "THE ECLIPSE OF FAITH."—Such is the title of a book that fell into our hands a few days ago; purporting to be, what it is most effectually, a Rejoinder to Professor F. W. NEWMAN's Reply to the Eclipse of Faith. Of course the Defence is by the author of the Eclipse. And the Eclipse is a book which our readers ought to be acquainted with, if they are not, and would make haste to be, if they had any conception of the spirit and ability with which it is written. Those who have read it will not need to be told that the author wields one of the longest and keenest blades of all the writers now living. Nor is the sharpness of the weapon more remarkable than the courteous and good-natured dexterity with which it is wielded. Professor NEWMAN, we believe, is not so widely known among us as the author of the Eclipse. So far as our knowledge of the former extends, which is not very far, he seems to be a sort of English Theodore Parker; save that he probably lacks that singular mixture of ferocity and vulgarity which fairly entitles the American THEODORE PARKER to be regarded as a sort of pulpit daredevil. We find in the London *Guardian* a snug-fitting criticism on the Defence, which is so much better than anything we could do, even if we had the time, that we feel sure of our readers' pardon for subjoining it. If they want further satisfaction in the matter, probably the best thing they can do is to get hold of the book itself; which is no difficult matter, as the book has just been republished in the city by Messrs. EVANS & DICKERSON:

The *Eclipse of Faith* has established its literary merits by a very simple test—its success. Professing, as it does, to delineate and refute certain forms of error which prevail within limited circles, it has penetrated into many quiet homes and unobjectionable libraries which Professor NEWMAN and THEODORE PARKER strive in

vain to reach. It has presented the curious reader with something of the bane accompanied by a sufficiency of the antidote, and by a successful imitation of the Socratic dialogue delineates an error by a series of touches, each of which is afterwards useful in destroying it. Treating errors which bear on sacred subjects in a familiar and playful, not to say sarcastic manner, it is yet far from an offensive book. Its form has attracted some who would else have been careless of its matter; and its matter has fixed the attention of those who did not look for grave and cogent argument in such a form. All its readers must have allowed it to be clever; some may still have doubted whether it was true. Many of the theories which it professed to answer were so portentous in their own perversity and the absurdity of their consequences, that it might naturally occur to readers ignorant of the originals, that they were misrepresented first, to be demolished afterwards. This would have been a wrong, though, perhaps, a natural impression on their part. They could not, perhaps, be more easily undeceived than by referring them to the *Reply* to the *Eclipse of Faith* given by Mr. NEWMAN himself.

It is an observable feature of the sceptical writings of Mr. NEWMAN, that their material is derived mainly from personal and internal sources. The mind of the writer supplies not only the formative element, but the stuff and substance as well. He spins, spider-like, the whole texture from himself. The difficulties which he finds in receiving the statements of Holy Writ are exactly parallel to those which would occur to him in receiving any external statement whatever. His mind tends, as strongly as is consistent with sanity, to a disbelief in the whole external world. We are, therefore, prepared, in his case, for very strong, subjective tendencies even where he is not professedly dealing with himself, and writing his internal, as contrasted with his external, biography. Nevertheless we were not quite prepared for Mr. NEWMAN's method of reply in the present instance. The author of the *Eclipse of Faith* had taken extracts almost, if not quite, as copiously, from the writings of THEODORE PARKER as from those of Mr. NEWMAN. He had, as if to destroy any personal application of his remarks, invented a personal representative of opinions, which, even where they disagree, have many points of connection, and put both statement and refutation into the mouths of imaginary speakers. We should have imagined, that it must have been clear that opinions, not persons, were in question, to any one who had read a dialogue of PLATO, or even a modern work of fiction, which professed a moral purpose and bearing. To our surprise, Mr. NEWMAN writes in reply, as one who conceives the drift of the *Eclipse of Faith* to be a direct attack upon himself. It is not to be wondered at that, under this mistaken impression, his "Reply" assumes rather a personal tone towards his opponent. To this circumstance we are mainly indebted for the "Rejoinder" before us. Perhaps it was, in this point of view, unnecessary; for personalities, unless they have some peculiar point, are of no weight with the discriminating reader, except so far as they tell against their originator. But if, in this case, their force has been misconceived, we are not disposed to regret it. The result is a "Defence" fully worthy of the author, abounding, like the work defended, in arguments veiled under quiet humour, and a perception of the weak and untrue, which would continually develope itself into unpleasant sarcasm in the hands of a less conscientious writer. Moreover, like all well-conceived defences, it does not terminate in mere negations, but contains its full share of positive statement, and aims at once at apology and victory. Mr. NEWMAN is, unhappily, only too open to attack. At almost every point at which he attempts a defence, he only exposes himself to more searching blows from his assailant, which tell the more because they have in this work not merely a general direction, but a direct bearing on a single champion of error. Meanwhile, truth gains, in some respects, by this alteration of the nature of the combat. Mr. NEWMAN, for instance, has assailed, in a manner which is most painful to every well-regulated Christian mind, the moral perfections of our adorable Redeemer. The *Eclipse of Faith* administered deserved chastisement, which Mr. NEWMAN resents. The result is, a fuller exposure of opinions which, the more they are examined, show more completely the absence of any justification whatever of statements which, as seen from different points of view, appear simply blasphemous, or simply absurd. If any faint-hearted believer approaches the subject with an indefinite apprehension that Mr. NEWMAN would say nothing where nothing was to be said, and that the boldness of his position shows that it can be supported by at least plausible arguments, he will lay down the "Rejoinder" with a sense that his faith has quailed before the shadow of a shade, and with a renewed trust in the great Truth, in the light of which all human wisdom which endeavours to oppose itself appears but the grossest folly.

We must not quit the "Rejoinder" without observing that a personal warfare seems quite foreign to the disposition and temperament of its author, and that his readers will readily believe his assertions of his unwillingness to undertake it, and his gladness in laying it down. The mould of his former work is more agreeable to his feelings. Even in this "Rejoinder" we have a short apologue in his own style, in which a very Socratic sceptic contrives to bring certain wholesome truths before a very dogmatic infidel. Its conclusion shall be our conclusion also:

"Why now," resumed his antagonist, "they talk of the evidences and such stuff. How can the common people judge of the evidences?—how can they enter into the question of various readings, and Alexandrian and Vatican manuscripts, and Syrian, and Hebrew, and Greek criticism, and all that farrago of learned nonsense, which they are told establishes the truth of Christianity?"

"I dare say not," said the other carelessly; "I suppose they receive the results of the 'learned' investigations when they cannot follow them; but it is clear they do believe, in spite of not being able to follow, them."

"Aye," replied the other; "but when they come to understand that manuscripts are not to be trusted, or that the Greek won't bear this, and the Hebrew won't bear that; that there is one critic for *this* various reading, and another for *that*; that"—

"How!" returned the sceptic, laughing; "you do not surely think they will be better able to understand learned refutations of nonsense than learned *demonstrations* of nonsense! Or does it seem to you that, if I cannot read Syriac or Greek when I am told that it means so-and-so, I can read it and understand it when I am told that it does *not* mean so-and-so? No, no; the question of the *destruction* of Christianity will not be decided by this 'clishmaclaver' of what, if unintelligible on the one side, must, to the mass, be equally unintelligible on the other. As far as these learned matters go, the bulk of the common people will be led by other considerations—by arguments they *can* appreciate; and as regards what they do *not* understand, they will be decided just as they now are and *must* be—by the weight of authority derived from the presumed learning, known zeal, and *character* of those who tell them that things are so and so. Besides, if this sort of argument were sufficient, it ought to have exploded Christianity centuries ago; for, by your own confession, there has been no lack of such topics. There has been enough of citation and counter-citation, manuscript against manuscript, and learned nonsense against yet more learned nonsense; but you see it does not answer the purpose either with thousands of the learned or millions of the ignorant. No, no; but I could tell you how"—half sinking his voice to a whisper—"you *may* explode Christianity."

The other became all attention.

"Try the *positive* side," said he. "*Construct* some system *better* than the New Testament, and *agree* about it. Exemplify it far more perfectly than the inconsistent Christians have done. Let it be expressed, too, and illustrated in such forms—so resplendent with genius, and so attractive with the graces of imagination and sensibility, that it shall throw into the shade these Gospels, which, upon my word, are the things which principally do the *mischief*. Only be cautious," continued he, with a slight smile; "if you appeal, as perhaps you must, to the creations of imagination, *don't* do the thing *so* perfectly as to *deceive* the people into the belief that the embodiments of fiction are true history, as you believe to have been the case with the Evangelical narratives—or the last error will be worse than the first!"

THOUGHTS ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The English ecclesiastical intelligence, which the late arrivals have brought, relates only to two subjects; the Bill concerning the University of Oxford, and the Day of Humiliation and Prayer appointed by the government on account of the war with Russia.

The day was observed in a manner, and to a degree, very unusual. The observation was, of course, universal in the Church. It is probable, we think, that the use of the State-appointed service was not so. It is a remarkable fact that the service contains a prayer, called after former usage a prayer for the Church and Nation, in which there is no mention whatever of the Church. This seems to imply a melancholy growth of Erastianism in the mind of the Primate of all England. The Protestant Dissenters generally observed the day, although it is said that there are some exceptions. The Presbyterian establishment of Scotland, probably moved by some remains of the Anti-Erastian spirit of their ancestors, changed the day of an annual fast, to that appointed by the Sovereign. They thus avoided any collision with the State, without formally admitting its right to interfere in sacred things. They have pursued a similar course ever since they were established in the matter of the meetings of the General Assembly. Their practice has been to appoint the same day for the meeting as has been previously fixed by the Crown; and while they formally protest against the presence among them of the king's commissioner, practically to submit to every thing which he claims a right to do. The Roman Catholics held services professedly in obedience to the proclamation; but it was remarked that they did not use the mass called *in tempore belli*. The Jews observed the day, and set out a very suitable form of prayer for the occasion. On the whole, it is said that there was more church-going and less pleasure-seeking than is usual on such occasions, or even on Sundays. The observances compared advantageously, even with those on occasion of the cholera, two or three years ago, which were far in advance of any previously known. These things look as if there were a growing in grace in the British nation, considered as a community.

The day after that of which we have been speaking, came on, by previous appointment, the motion to commit the bill relative to the University of Oxford to a committee of the whole House. The enemies of the bill met this motion by an amendment, that it be referred to a select committee. In the debate, the most opposite reasons were assigned for sending it to a select committee. Some disliked one part of the measure, and others another, for opposite reasons. Some disliked the bill altogether, and thought the University had better be left to reform itself. Others objected because the bill did not go sufficiently into details. The strongest speeches against the bill were rested upon the ground that it did not admit Dissenters into the University. To this, Lord JOHN RUSSELL very well replied, that if it did not admit them, it did not exclude them; and that it was no reason why the University should not be improved for the benefit of the persons who were admitted. This reasoning had more force as coming from Lord JOHN, since he has always been an advocate for the admission of the Dissenters. We observe, in some of the newspapers, that the principle of admitting Dissenters to matriculation in the University is maintained on the ground that the colleges may still be confined to the instruction of the members of the Church. We could understand this position better if it were so modified as to state that the colleges might still continue to teach Church doctrine. It would really seem that the present system required some modification. The requiring a youth just from school to subscribe the thirty-nine articles, documents which are clearly not binding on any other lay members of the Church, is hardly reasonable.

The debate was characterised, like the former on the same subject, by ability and in the main by an acquaintance with the subject. The amendment was chiefly opposed on the ground that if the bill once got into a select committee, it could not be reported until the session would be so far advanced that it could not be acted upon this session. It was suspected, that such a result was the very thing which the mover of the amendment and his friends desired. The commitment to a select committee was lost by a majority of nearly two to one. The exact numbers are 172 and 90.

The bill was not immediately proceeded with, that members might have an opportunity of considering the amendments which the ministers design to move, and which they have caused to be printed during the recess. The division decides that the bill will pass, and that during this session; but it will certainly be somewhat modified, and perhaps in important particulars. The modifications will be chiefly in those parts of the bill which relate to the colleges. The new constitution of the University will probably remain in substance as originally presented.

We are sorry to be obliged to draw an unfavourable comparison between our own House of Representatives and the British House of Commons. We are not aware of any good reason why a republican should not behave himself like a gentleman. The representatives of the American people seem to be of a different opinion. There have of late years occurred, in both Houses of Congress, scenes which would be more appropriate to "drinking saloons," as it has become the fashion, in New York, to call what were once known as dram-shops. If the newspapers are to be trusted, the discussions on the Nebraska bill were marked by some such scenes fully equalling any of their predecessors. We have again and again intimated our opinion that the Nebraska bill is among the wickedest measures, if not the most wicked, ever brought forward in our country. We entertain the same opinion still. But we regard its wickedness as consisting in disturbing the peace of the country, about what was really of no consequence in itself, and really brought forward only as a means of excitement. Its passage or rejection is comparatively of little moment. But the passage has, on one side, been forced with indecent haste, and, on the other, delayed by a plain abuse of rules designed for the protection of minorities. Both parties became heated with passion, and the result was the acting of scenes thoroughly disgraceful to all concerned.

It is a relief to turn from such scenes to the statesmanlike, and, what is more, Christian-like, speech of Mr. CASS, on the subject of securing to American citizens in foreign countries religious toleration, including the right of sepulture. That this is what we have a right to claim, is a proposition not susceptible of doubt. That the government is bound by all proper means to enforce it, we also hold. At present, we can do little more than refer to the speech of Mr. CASS, and the few remarks which fell from Mr. CLAYTON and Mr. BADGER. We perceive that these taken together open on a very wide field of discussion. It is connected, not only with the question of toleration of American citizens abroad, but with the supposed growth of Romanism among us, to which Mr. BADGER attaches more importance than we do, and with the subject of Mormonism to which we have more than once alluded. We have not now time to take up this extensive subject, and in fact have not yet arranged our own ideas so as to be willing to lay them before the public.

H. D. E.

College of St. James, May 19th, 1854.

THE CHURCH ABROAD.

[Concluded from page 97.]

England.—The result of Archbishop SUMNER's funny proclamation of a Fast-day, with the Fast part left out, probably by "particular request," has stirred up Lord JOHN RUSSELL to promise a bill empowering the Queen in Council to put any day of solemnity on the same footing as Sunday.

THE FRIEND OF THE CLERGY held its fourth anniversary on the 4th inst., the Bishop of CHESTER preaching the sermon. At the festival which took place in the evening and was very largely attended, the Chairman stated that the Society had been incorporated by royal charter on the 25th of January last, and thus placed among the first charitable institutions of the realm, though yet in its earliest infancy. That during the past year 49 pensioners had been placed upon the funds with annual allowances varying from £30 to £40, and from the foundation of the charity up to the present time, the Society had paid to its pensioners the sum of £2,572. It had also granted, in a way that soothed sorrow and relieved anxiety amongst their clerical brethren, £2,070 in 172 cases. It had also administered permanent relief to 90 widows of clergymen by the expenditure of £1,089, and to 114 orphan daughters of clergymen to the extent of £915. In addition to all this, it had expended £930 in other charitable acts of a similar kind; so that during the four years of its existence it had distributed between £7,000 and £8,000. In the course of the evening, subscriptions were announced, amounting to upwards of £5,700.

ON THE SAME DAY, a meeting was held at St. Martin's Hall, to aid in forming a Clergy Provident Society, the object being to enable clergymen to secure a weekly allowance, not exceeding two guineas, when disabled by sickness or infirmity from their public duties. Six Bishops were present, besides many noblemen and gentlemen, clerical and lay. The Bishop of LONDON presided, and speeches were made by him and the Bishop of OXFORD. The project of the Society, it seems, was lately started by the Rev. J. B. SWEET, who had gone about it with an energy and resolution that promised success. From a report that was read to the meeting and adopted, we extract the following:

> The effort to found the society had already received the sanction of eleven bishops of the province of Canterbury, and the conditional approbation of several other members of the episcopate in both provinces. A return of the number and value of benefices in England and Wales was presented to Parliament by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1853, from which it appeared that the total number of parishes was 10 478, and of benefices below £150 per annum 3,528; below £300 per annum, 6,861. Between the year 1830 and the present date, more than 2,000 benefices appear to have been created, varying in value from the mere interest of £1,000 invested as an endowment fund with the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, to £150 per annum, assigned under the provisions of an act of Parliament, commonly called Sir ROBERT PEEL's Act, for the subdivision of large parishes. And the number of assistant curates at present labouring in England and Wales, with stipends varying from below £50 up to £150 per annum, exceeds 4,267. If, therefore, to meet the cases in which some other appointment may be held, together with one of the foregoing, a considerable deduction be made from the aggregate of those benefices and assistant curacies which are of net value below either £300 or £150 per annum, there would still remain the depressing fact, that several thousands of educated and laborious men, who had devoted themselves to the ministry of GOD's word and sacraments in the Church, were so inadequately remunerated as to be without the means of making any provision for the maintenance of themselves, and it might be of their families also, whensoever sickness or infirmity might disable them from the continuance of their ministry. The assertion that several thousands of the parochial clergy were utterly unable to make provision for their maintenance in time of disabling sickness or infirmity, was confirmed by a statement which had been published of the probable cost of insuring the lowest sum, by which the beneficed portion of them could secure the services of an efficient substitute; or the assistant curate, when compelled to relinquish his cure, could furnish himself with the necessaries of life.

THE ELECTION of Dr. HAMILTON to the See of Salisbury was confirmed in the metropolitan church of St. Mary-le-Bow, on the 3d inst. Sunday the 14th and Lambeth Palace were the time and place appointed for the consecration.

THE FIRST STONE of a new edifice was lately planted at Levenshulme, in the Diocese of Manchester. The ground was given by Mr. C. C. WORSLEY. The building is to be used temporarily for a church, with sittings for 200 persons on Sundays, and permanently as a school-room for the same number of children on week-days.—The new church of All Saints, situate in the fields near Notting-hill, is nearly finished. The tower is 110 feet high, to be surmounted with a stone spire of 100 feet more; making six feet higher than the monument of London. The papers think it will be the loftiest spire in the metropolis and its suburbs.—The foundation-stone of a new church at Ridgmount, Bedfordshire, was recently laid by the Duchess of Bedford. The design is by SCOTT; the style, Early Decorated; with open seats and no galleries; spoken of as "a return to the right practice of our great church-builders, now happily so prevalent."—It is decided to complete the parish church of St. Mary, Aylesbury; the benching to be of solid oak, throughout.—The parish church at Farringdon is undergoing thorough restoration; south transept built by the lord of the manor; the chancel enriched with seven stained lancet windows; the galleries all taken out; the square boxes replaced with open seats. The work is said to be very gratifying, considering it is in the hands of the Simeon trusteees.—The beautiful church of the Holy Trinity at Rugby was lately consecrated by the Bishop of WORCESTER It is by the accomplished architect, Mr. SCOTT. The spire is yet wanting; but it is said that even now the church, with its massive central tower, and well-proportioned chancel, nave, and transepts of warm grey free-stone, forms "a glorious temple to the Most High." All the seats are open and of uniform height; the day for close high pews and "comfortable parlours for the rich" having passed away, never, it is hoped, to return Another item worthy of special notice is, that of the 500 free seats a large proportion are among the *best* in the church, and in all respects like those of the "most favoured." The Communion plate, the pious and costly offering of the Rev. J. L. BLOXAM, is of surpassing beauty, from antique models, and consisting of two large alms-dishes, a flagon, two chalices, and two patens To the completing of the church a good deal is yet to be done; though nearly £7,000 have already been collected, and spent on the work. In the course of the services connected with the consecration, nearly £170 were collected.—The ancient parish church of All Saints, Bristol, is in course of restoration at a cost of more than £1,500. The church, though it has been much disfigured by modern arrangements and improvements, is said to be one of peculiar interest, not only as containing the tomb of EDWARD COLSTON, the venerated founder of the great Bristol charities, but also as having been, during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the abode of the ancient confraternity of Callenders, a religious order who devoted themselves to the conversion of Jews and the instruction of the children of the citizens of Bristol. Their house, which is now turned into the vicarage, actually projects into the side aisles of the church, like a modern gallery, upon early Norman pillars, and, by means of a window in the interior, commands a view of the chancel and altar—a singular arrangement, and, we believe, without a parallel in England, excepting in the Abbey church of Malmesbury. It is hoped that open sittings will eventually replace the present high and unsightly pews.—The rebuilding of the parish church of Esher having been finished, the edifice was consecrated by the Bishop of WINCHESTER on the 3d inst. The old church, besides being much too small for the population, had by incongruous additions become a mass of deformity; there being only 50 free seats; and the only object of any note being the mural monument of Sir FRANCIS DRAKE. The rebuilding is mainly owing to the zeal and liberality of Mr. ROBERT FEW, a layman, who, seeing that a new church was required for the well-being of the parish, put his hand to the work. He was well seconded by various subscribers, Mr. SPICER giving £1,000, besides the site, which is a very beautiful. The same sum was given by the King of the Belgians, on account of his owning the neighbouring seat of Claremont. Not the least gratifying contributions were from the cottagers, 138 of whom subscribed their penny a-week for different terms, some for not less than 84 weeks. This liberality of the poor parishioners was feelingly touched upon by the Bishop in his sermon. There being £1,300 still due for the work, the Bishop made an appeal on that account, which was met by an offertory of £229.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that Mrs. JENKINS, widow of the late Dean of Wells, has signified her intention of building a chapel-of-ease in East Wells, a district very destitute of church accommodation.

THE REPORT read at the recent annual meeting of the Church of England Sunday School Institute stated that according to the last census there were nearly 2,500,000 children, amongst whose ranks were enrolled 300,000 teachers. The financial statement showed receipts to the amount of £1,880 (including a previous balance of £220); and an expenditure of £1,800 11s. 5d., leaving a balance of £79 8s. 7d.

THE REV. F. W. HARPER, Vicar of Selby, having refused certificates for confirmation to some of his parishioners on the ground that they would not receive the sacrament on Easter Sunday, the parents presented a petition to the Archbishop of YORK, who admitted all the children so rejected to confirmation, except one, who was considered to be too young. It is not stated whether his Grace declared the reception of the Holy Sacrament to be no part of the covenant state which is ratified by confirmation.

MR. THOMAS DAVIES, a Dissenting preacher of the "Independent persuasion," has renounced the errors of sectarianism, and publicly united himself to the Church.

Ireland.—At the 5th anniversary of the Society for Irish Church Missions, it was reported that the total number of persons confirmed during the last three years had been 2,685. Six new churches had been consecrated, five others were in progress, and the first stone of a twelfth church had been laid. One new school-house had been opened, and four were in progress. The receipts for the year 1853 had been £37,182 13s. 8d., the expenditure £34,594 11s. 11d. The number of teachers connected with the Mission during the past year had been 446, the total number of hands employed 1,028.

Australia.—The *Evening Journal* has the following in reference to the Bishopric of Sydney, which, our readers will probably remember, has been vacant since the death of DR. BROUGHTON, the late Bishop, in the spring of last year:

> We have now reason to believe that no further delay will occur before the appointment will be filled up, though at present it is doubtful whether Sydney will remain, as hitherto, a metropolitan see, or be raised to the rank of an archbishopric. It has been resolved by the highest authorities in Church and State to offer the see to the acceptance of the Right Rev. Bishop SELWYN, of New Zealand, who is now on his way home to England, and whose arrival is daily expected here. In the event of its acceptance by his lordship, we believe that Bishop SELWYN will be succeeded in New Zealand by either Archdeacon G. HADFIELD or Archdeacon C. J. ABRAHAM, formerly of Eton College; and in either case we believe that it is probable that some appointment will be made to the newly-created see of Christ church, Lyttelton, in the course of the present year. Dr. SELWYN's promotion will be regarded in all quarters as a very proper and a very popular step, on account of his indefatigable exertions on behalf of the Church in his present distant diocese, and of his political and general capacity. In deciding the question of the future title of the see, it may not be unimportant to remember that the prelate of the Roman Catholic Church who is located there bears the title of Archbishop. If the see of Sydney is refused by Bishop SELWYN, it is expected that it will be offered either to Dr. TYRRELL, bishop of Newcastle, South Australia, or to Dr. W. SHORT, bishop of Adelaide, who is at present in England.
>
> A meeting of the Sydney Diocesan Society was held on Jan. 18th. It was stated that the income of the Society has largely increased. But it is certainly sadly below what is due from the Metropolitan Diocese of Australasia. Some of the speakers expressed strange distrust of the voluntary system: but whence are endowments to come?
>
> The seventh annual commemoration of Christ's College, Tasmania, took place on December 15th, 1853, when the Rev. P. V. M. FILLEUL was inducted into the office of Warden, and the Rev. W. A. BROOK into that of Sub-Warden. The College possesses property valued at £31,450, after deducting a debt of £6,000. Its annual income from all sources in 1853 was £4,289.

Other Colonies.—We find the following interesting items in the *Colonial Church Chronicle* for May:

> Representative government is about to be established in Newfoundland. This may be regarded as a step towards the independence and self-government of the Church.
>
> The visitation in which the Bishop of JAMAICA has been recently engaged was completed on March 27th: and as the apprehensions of another attack of cholera are no longer entertained in the island, the Bishop may probably be soon expected in England.
>
> Codrington College, Barbados, is about to lose for a season the invaluable services of Principal RAWLE, whose imperfect recovery from a severe attack of fever compels him to visit his native country for rest. His place will be ably supplied by the Rev. N. POCOCK, of Queen's College, Oxford, who has been appointed Acting Principal.
>
> In St Helena a missionary clergyman is wanted, whose time would be given chiefly to carrying on a very interesting work which has been commenced among the coloured population. A British religious periodical lately made the following statement: "Capetown has its Mohammedan population of ten thousand souls, and no one is especially employed to show them the way of life. It is true they are a people difficult to approach and hard to convince," &c. Now it is indeed some time since any report was published of the operations of the Rev. M. CAMILLERI; but we believe that he has been engaged for four years as a missionary to the Mohammedans, under the superintendence of the Bishop of CAPETOWN.
>
> The last mail brought to England intelligence of the discovery of gold in the Orange sovereignty, and in various parts of the new Diocese of Grahamstown. If this be correct, and Grahamstown be destined to become forthwith the Melbourne of South Africa, we have additional reason to be thankful that so energetic a prelate as Bishop ARMSTRONG has already been appointed to grapple with the increasing religious difficulties of the place. The preparations for an organized mission to the Kafirs are now completed; and the clergymen and laymen who constitute the mission are ready to sail from England, but are detained by an interruption of the navigation.

For The Churchman.

CONSISTENCY.

MR. EDITOR: The Rev. Dr. LEWIS, of Brooklyn, has, in his *last* production, come out in favour of unity among Churchmen. He says: "Though I may have erred in being too hopeful as to the conditon of things in our Church, and in too *large a charity* for some of its members, yet, viewing matters in this light, my course has been a *consistent* one, and, I trust, right." *Last year*, this same Dr. LEWIS published "Considerations addressed to the Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with thoughts on the Daily Service." The following extracts will show how "large his charity" was a short time since, and how *consistent* his views *now* with those so clearly expressed *then*. Deploring what he calls Romanism, he tells the laity that the following are sure signs of a fondness for it and a desire for its prevalence:

> Among these premonitions we may rank the great exaltation of the priestly office,—changes in the chancel, whereby, perhaps, the plain table gives place to an altar,—undue stress laid upon Baptism, and unscriptural magnifying of Sacramental Grace,—the frequent repetition of the words "Holy Catholic Church," or "Holy Mother Church," while the name of JESUS, and the work of the SPIRIT, are seldom mentioned,—much cant concerning "Catholic Unity" and "Catholic Doctrine,"—bowing at the name of JESUS with such excessive prostration as to attract the notice and admiration of a congregation,—turning the back upon the people in the service,—intoning, or otherwise departing from old modes of conducting it,—walking in a garb heretofore appropriated to the priests of Rome,—displaying magnificent golden crosses upon the breast, strange emblems of a heart crucified to the world, not half so fitting as the iron cross of the monks with its jagged points laid within upon the skin,—much attention to ecclesiology, and ability to find not only sermons, but sacraments, in stones,—surpliced processions, &c.

He thinks there should before this have been "a determined opposition to all innovations,—to the slang and cant of Catholicism and ecclesiology,—to the new arrangement of chancel and altar,—*to the miserable policy of a daily service*, unknown to our fathers, and required neither by Scripture nor the Church."

Look now at the remedy by which he proposes to correct these abuses, to wit: "changes in the chancel," "sacramental grace," "catholic unity"! and "catholic doctrine," "surpliced processions," "miserable policy of a daily service," &c., &c.

> If you are already afflicted with a rector who shows you sacramental spoons, with five emblematic holes, mysterious emblems of our SAVIOUR's wounds, or who attempts to remodel the chancel at which your fathers worshipped, giving it some form and significance to them unknown,—or who ventures on his own authority to impose upon our Church a new name, with other things of a like nature, resist him by all Christian means, remonstrate with him, *withhold his supplies*, leave not the Church yourself, but compel him to leave, or he will bring it to ruin. Refuse all missionary aid to men of Tractarian tendencies, and support not men who estimate the success of their mission, and the piety of their people, by the number of attendants upon a daily service. Do not withdraw from the work of missions, but exercise discrimination, and be sure that your means go into safe channels. The largest revenues of charity come from members of our Church, utterly abhorring all Romanizing tendencies; and it will be hard indeed if they must give to societies which employ men notoriously unsound, and who prove themselves to have been so, by turning Romanists, after having fed for years on missionary stipends. If an applicant comes for aid in erecting a church edifice, or for a destitute parish, be satisfied first as to the character of the application, ere you give. Disseminate books and papers only of a sound Protestant character, and see that your children are poisoned by none of an opposite character drawn from the Sunday School library.

The clergy thus to be starved out are represented to be "unsound ministers, the product, as well as the curse, of an unfaithful church, just as worms breed only in diseased parts of the body, while a healthy frame is not annoyed with them."

Up to the time when this pamphlet appeared, there never before had been written or published, by any member of the Church, of any kind whatever, since its establishment in the United States, so inflammatory and mischievous a tract. What! Dr. MUHLENBERG "with his altar," Dr. TAYLOR "with his surpliced procession," the Bishop and clergy of Trinity church, and his neighbour, Dr. VINTON, "with their miserable policy of a daily service," all those who choose to wear crosses as ornaments, &c., &c., who are all these "worms bred only in diseased parts of the body." We do indeed hope that the author of an exhortation to union has changed his mind, and if so, that he will withdraw the announcement made on the first page, that "orders for the Tract, at the rate of $4 per thousand, will be supplied, and sent to any part of the Union." If he do this, and withdraw the whole edition, then we shall think that what he lacks in *consistency* is made up by penitence.

AN OBSERVER.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WRIGHT & BAILEY, Dealers in English and American Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Druggets, Table and Piano Covers; No. 332 Bowery, near Bond street, N. Y.
AARON WRIGHT. [my27-1y-5] BENJ. F. BAILEY.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—M. L. RANNEY, 723 Broadway, (New York Hotel,) has always on hand a full assortment of Shirts, Collars, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Robes de Chambre, &c. Shirts made to order. my27-1y-5

MICHROCORDION PIANO FORTES.—J. & N. THURSTON, Successors to Joshua Thurston, having devoted the past four or five months to the improvement of Piccolo Piano Fortes, are now prepared to offer an instrument called a MICHROCORDION PIANO, superior to all other uprights, in point of tone, strength and cheapness. We shall continue to manufacture the Square Piano as before. WAREROOMS at the MANUFACTORY, corner of Second avenue and Thirty-fourth street, and Bible House, (Astor Place) near Third avenue. Second-hand Pianos for sale and taken in exchange. Pianos to let, tuned, and repaired. Dealers in Music. my27-1y

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS' STANDING,—
While returning thanks for increasing patronage, we would invite attention to
THE OLD STAND, No. 104 BOWERY,
where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of Hosiery and Under-Garments.
A. RANKIN & CO., 104 Bowery.

SHOW CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, 16 North William (near Chatham) street, New York, manufacturers of all kinds of SHOW CASES. A good assortment kept constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed.
Silver and German Silver Cases always on hand. my27-1y

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMANN & FERSCH'S Show Case Warerooms, 57 Bowery, between Walker and Bayard streets. Cases made in every style—Silver Plated, Brass, Rose and Satin wood, Mahogany, &c. N. B. Old Cases taken in exchange.
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. [my27-1y-5

NEW UP-TOWN MUSIC AND PIANO ESTABLISHMENT. COOK & BROTHER have just opened, at 843 Broadway, an extensive assortment of Music and Pianos.
Sole agents for Haines, Brother, & Cummings' superior Piano Fortes. Hallet & Davis' Pianos, with Æolian attachment. New and old Pianos to let. Music bound. Teachers and dealers supplied on the most liberal terms. my27tf

MARBLE WORKS.—S. KLABER, 160 Allen street, N. Y., Manufacturer of Marble Mantles, Monuments, Gravestones, Table-tops, &c., &c. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. my27-1y-5

TEA WAREHOUSE.—J. WATSON, 377 Bowery, (second door below Fifth street,) dealer in Teas, Coffee, &c. .3 lb. packages of Tea of every quality done up in TIN FOIL, very convenient for families going in the country. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. my27-1y

SCULPTURE.—N. Swezey, SCULPTOR AND DESIGNER IN MONUMENTS, 243 and 245 Bowery, corner of Third street, New York. my6-1y-5

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Importers, and Dealers in
Carpeting,
Oil Cloths,
Window Shades,
Druggets,
Table and Piano Covers, &c.
No. 379 Broadway, corner White street, New York.
G. F. PETERSON.
G. S. HUMPHREY. ap29-1y-5

SEWING MACHINES—FOR FAMILY USE—the only one that successfully does fine sewing. For heavy work it has no superior. For sale by the Proprietors, 343 Broadway, N. Y. WHEELER & WILSON MAN'F'G CO. my20-1y

GREAT REDUCTION IN FRENCH MANTILLAS.—GEO. BRODIE, 51 Canal street, is now receiving in store his first shipment of FRENCH and ENGLISH MANTLES for the Summer season, which, from the heavy reduction made on the raw material since he made his Spring purchases, he will be able to sell at from 20 to 30 per cent. under the rates lately current. This lot comprises the very latest novelties in style and shapes, and includes a handsome assortment of EMBROIDERIES, SILK APPLIQUE and CHANTILLY LACE mantles at from $6 upwards. GEO. BRODIE,
my20-3m 51 Canal and 63 Lispenard streets, N. Y.

SHOW CASES!—FRASER'S FIRST PREMIUM SHOW CASE Warerooms corner of Reade and Hudson street, near the Hudson River Railroad Passenger Station.
The proprietor of this establishment would respectfully invite the attention of storekeepers to his elegant assortment of SILVER PLATED, ROSE WOOD, SATIN WOOD, GERMAN SILVER, MAHOGANY, and BLACK WALNUT Show Cases, which for beauty of style and finish are unequalled by any other establishment in the world. Silver Plated Cases with single lights on the top from 6 to 14 feet long, constantly on hand. Cases fitted up with Jewel Trays.
Orders per mail, with city reference, promptly attended to.
New York, May, 1854. my20-1y

INSULATED LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, for Building and Ships. Otis's Patent. The only method of absolute protection against lightning, as demonstrated by science and experience. Agents wanted in each State, to sell town and county rights. Great inducments offered. Orders for rods promptly filled, with complete instructions on the method or science of protection. Proprietors,
ap29-1y LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 343 Broadway.

THOSE GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY-SEATS AND gardens, who have not enough manure, will find an excellent substitute in the Poudrette of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, on lawns, grass, early or late garden vegetables, young trees or shrubs, evergreens, and particularly corn. It contains no seeds of weeds, is inodorous, very powerful, and from the small quantity used, is very cheap. A pamphlet, containing instructions and certificates from well-known Horticulturists and Agriculturists, will be given gratis to any one applying for the same. Price, delivered anywhere in the city, for 10 barrels and over, $1 50 per bbl. Address Lodi Manufacturing Company, 74 Courtlandt street, up stairs. my6-4t

LAVERY'S ONE PRICE LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE.—We invite the attention of the Ladies to our present assortment of Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Straw Bonnets, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Mitts. Dress Trimmings, &c., and flatter ourselves that our efforts to please will be fully appreciated, upon an examination of our stock, which we think will be sufficient inducement to further visits; our motto being Small profits and Speedy returns.
R. & R. LAVERY, 243 Grand street,
ap22-3m (A few doors east of the Bowery.)

NEW HAT COMPANY.—With the departure of vile March, every one is disposed to take off his old hat and make a low bow, and to procure a new one to touch genteelly to the budding spring time—blushing April. We wot of a place where the very article can be procured—the identical idea for spring and summer wear. It is called the Rocky Mountain Drab Beaver, and is procurable at the New Hat Company's stores, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau street. Look at it and take a hat. tf

WHITE, THE HATTER, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton street, has on hand at all times, a very extensive assortment of all kinds of Hats and Caps His Gentleman's Hat cannot be surpassed by any house in this city. Soft Hats for travelling of all descriptions. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of all kinds; Carpet Bags and Valises.
GEO. W. WHITE.
A large quantity of Straw Goods of all the latest styles. ap15-1y

DAGUERREOTYPE HATS!—RAFFERTY & LEASK, THE CHATHAM STREET HATTERS, desire to call attention to their SPRING style, which is just issued. while they acknowledge no superior in the Art of Hatting, guaranteeing to sell as good a hat for the money as any other house in the United States. They, in addition, present every customer with his LIKENESS, FREE OF CHARGE, neatly inserted in the lining of his hat. They are the only hatters that can do this. Their stores are No. 57 Chatham street, opposite Chambers, and on the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, New York. ap8-6m

HENRY JOHNSON, HOUSE. SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, 79 Bowery, between Hester and Walker streets, New York. ap1-3m

UPHOLSTERY AND PAPER HANGINGS.—CHILDS & SMITH are now opening their Spring importation of French Paper Hangings, which will be found to embrace all the best styles, being selected for first class city trade; also American Paper Hangings of every description, Window Shades, Window Cornices, Lace, Muslin and Damask Curtains. All kinds of Upholstery work attended to at shortest notice, by [ap1-3m] CHILDS & SMITH, 449 Pearl st.

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LITERATURE.

The Life of Archibald Alexander, D.D., First Professor in the Theological Seminary, at Princeton, New Jersey. By JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D.D. Scribner.

This judicious and well-written biography has a twofold interest, in the historical and religious life of its subject. In the latter relation, Dr. ALEXANDER was for nearly half a century an influential instructor, profoundly versed in the various departments of theology, with particular reference to Biblical interpretation and criticism of the original Hebrew and Greek Scriptures; delivering his lectures at a seat of learning of which he may be said to have been the founder, as he started with it alone in its infancy till it grew up with an increase of professors and students. The Theological Seminary of Princeton, the organization of which is independent of the College of Princeton, was established by an act of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1812, when Dr. ALEXANDER was called from his congregation at Philadelphia, to fill its first chair. He had previously been the head of the similar school of instruction at Hampden Sidney in Virginia, and, carrying back his history, we find him in his youth, brought up in the central valley of that State, under the country influences of the old western revolutionary era, with a leaning upon the traditions of the old world in the Scotch Presbyterian associations and observances of the region. It is a curious circumstance in the life of a man, who was to present a constant model of exemplary piety, and give laws, at a seminary of theology, to a considerable portion of the religious world, that his earliest instructions in the ancient languages should be received from a youth who had been exiled from the wickedness of London as a convict, transported to America, according to one of the usages of good old King GEORGE, and literally sold—the price of a felon, at the market for such commodities at Baltimore. There this young man, JOHN REARDON, was bought by the father of ALEXANDER, and transported to his country-place in Rockbridge county. The intelligent farmer and trader had the good sense to perceive the availability of what book-learning he possessed, and without taking the alarm professed by some theorists, at the connection of vice with knowledge, built up a log school-house for him on his grounds, and collected the youth of the neighbourhood under his authority. It does not appear that he taught thieving or burglary. On the contrary, he was a good citizen of his new State, enlisting among the revolutionary forces, when enemies were in the field, and suffering in the cause repeated wounds from the bayonets and sabres of TARLETON's men, which left him on the field for dead. JACK REARDON, unfitted for the musket, was preserved to wield again the ferula over the childhood of Virginia.

The first thirty years of ALEXANDER's life were passed in a region, every mile of which is historic ground, and among people, almost every one of whom is at least a local celebrity, if not known to American fame. He lived among the old Virginia gentlemen, who appear to have had as great respect for books as for horses; he was one of the army of missionary preachers whose eloquence sounded through the valleys of the State; he was of the Presbyterians and among the Churchmen; he heard PATRICK HENRY speak, and bring to the bar the same order of eloquence with which his friend JOHN BLAIR SMITH had invigorated the appeals of the pulpit. Every one has heard of JAMES WADDELL, the blind preacher, whom WIRT has celebrated in the *British Spy*. It was ALEXANDER's good fortune one day, as he was travelling on horseback and meditating which of two roads he should take, at a fork, to choose the one which led to that preacher's house, where he found a young lady of beauty, his daughter, whom he married, and with whom he lived happily the remainder of a long life.

The traits of manners of the time and country of Old Virginia are very happily delineated, as they presented themselves to a young itinerant clergyman; and they are sketched by his own pen, as reminiscences, when he looked back upon them with a secondary interest, which supplied the place of the original novelty. ALEXANDER was a metaphysician, and knew how to analyze this feeling of the knowledge and wonder of the man superior to the instincts of the youth. In his remarks on the influence of the mountains about his early home upon his youthful character, he cannot trace any direct impressions of their poetry or sublimity, at least any consciousness of these things. "The love of the beauties of nature" he pronounces, in a passage which grows into a fine essay, to be "slow in its development," while he admits the animal sense of the sublime in wonder. It is when thought and experience and culture work upon these brute materials in the mind, in after years, that poetry comes forth with all its subtle philosophy. Thus art goes on perfecting nature in the mind, and man is compensated by his superior enjoyments for the loss of his childhood.

When our preacher leaves the self-made men of the wilderness, to travel among the learned and polished folk of the north, as he did in the very beginning of the century, visiting Nassau Hall and New York and Harvard, he is everywhere observant of the novelty of character. His reminiscences give us some very happy sketches of SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH, the successor of WITHERSPOON at Princeton, of those famous New Englanders, HOPKINS and EMMONS, and one day, on his route to Hanover, of a plain man who has been talked of latterly as much as any of them. "Passing from Massachusetts over the mountains of New Hampshire, he lodged within a few rods of the house of a farmer, the father of the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER. The old gentleman came over to the tavern in the morning, and chatted for half an hour. Among other things, he said that he had a son at Dartmouth, who was about to take his bachelor's degree. The father was large in frame, high-breasted and broad-shouldered, and, like his son, had heavy eyebrows. He was an affable man, of sound sense and considerable information, and expressed a wish that I might be acquainted with his son, of whom it was easy to see that he was proud."

These notices will indicate the personal biographical notices of the volume, which is largely made up from Dr. ALEXANDER's own manuscripts. As his was one of those healthy minds more apt to think of other people than himself, he has left on record materials of much value for the study of his period. What should justly be said of his own faculties and the secret of his powers, his son, one of a family which inherits the father's ability, usefulness, and serious purpose of life, the Rev. Dr. JAMES W. ALEXANDER of this city, has wisely said in this memoir. He has discharged a difficult duty at once with reverence and ease, and given what is rare in religious biographies, a picture of the man as well as the clergyman.

Theological Essays and other papers. By THOMAS DE QUINCEY. 2 vols. Ticknor, Reed & Fields.

Is the opium-eater, it may be asked among the prophets? Has the lively metaphysical speculator turned theologian? Has he adopted a creed, and is he writing in its defence? Does he put forth this book to make converts and to what—Calvinism, Arminianism, Protestantism, Popery, or possibly Mormonism—for his power of unlimited logical finessing might get him into any opinion? What, to use one of the most odious of the imported phrases of the day, is his *standpoint*—which is as much as to say, and with great truth in many of the cases, that the opinion or system stands only on a point and no broader basis. In what latitude and longitude of the theological world, is he to be located? We think it would puzzle those adepts in spiritual geography, the New England philosophers, to decide. Mr. DE QUINCEY, we presume, from what we have become acquainted with, of his habits of mind, is ready for a foray anywhere, into any creed or system, and could join issue with you as readily on JOHN KNOX as on Archbishop LAUD. Throw out to him a bone of any kind, and he will fasten upon it and worry it.

As a specimen of the theology of this volume, and to caution any novice, unread in the peculiar DE QUINCEY treatment, literary and philosophical, against any superstitious reverence of the book as an authority, from its title page, we may instance the treatment in the essay entitled *Judas Iscariot*. The scope of this is an idea from the German that the treason of the apostle in the betrayal of his master was not an act of intentional corruption but a politic attempt, possibly meritorious, to precipitate the assumption of the earthly authority and power which the disciples were looking for. But we presume no one will think of adopting the book as a guide of faith or using it as a text book in any of the theological seminaries of the age. So we may take the author in his own humour, and enjoy according to our own, his ingenious speculative way.

The first paper of these volumes, *On Christianity as an Organ of Political Movement*, is an acute disquisition on the defects of the Pagan worship and the excellences of the Christian religion, mainly brought into view by a distinction laid down at starting of the difference between a *cultus* and a doctrinal system. The Greeks and Romans made no proselytes for they had no motive; there was no principle at work in their chance medley of deities and demigods; their religion, such as it was, being casual and accidental and physical and material withal. They had rites and ceremonies, a *cultus* or form of worship, but no doctrines to be guided by and contend for; consequently they had nothing in them to act upon the future of the state and the progress of society. There was nothing in them to put down war or slavery, or stretch forward to higher degrees of civilization. The humour and sarcasm which DE QUINCEY levels at the old superstitions would have given him a welcome seat among the witty folk in RABELAIS.

A paper on *Casuistry* has too appropriate a subject for DE QUINCEY's genius not to be well handled, and another promises the reader a stock of imaginative historical suggestions in a review of Mr. JAMES' "*Charlemagne.*"

The date of the latest paper is 1851, *Lord Carlisle on Pope*, in which the "little man of Twickenham" is certainly run very hard for one or two untruthful fetches at effect in his verses, as his colouring of the death-bed of BUCKINGHAM:—

> In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half hung,
> The floors of plaster and the walls of dung, &c.,—

which is made to convey an impression very different from the reality. The Duke being thrown from his horse in a fox chase was carried to the next inn and died there. POPE takes advantage of an accidental association to convey a moral which the scene would not warrant; as the disaster might have happened to any one in the same way. DE QUINCEY also gets hold of a passage in one of POPE's Epistles, in which he transfers the praises given by Horace to Augustus to English and French material, and makes England victorious in France, reconquered by the French art and literature. A great deal of his peculiar fun is got out of this, as he attacks the unfortunate verses,—very much as an active browbeating attorney would fasten upon a weak statement of the opposite side. No quarter whatever is given, and even Lord CARLISLE himself, we presume would admit, that the particular passage is effectually done for.

There are now seventeen volumes published at Boston, of these writings of DE QUINCEY, and there are others yet in store. Looking at the mode of treatment, we do not see why they should stop at all. The logical faculty is infinite in its applications to human knowledge. One division of a subject is only a step to another as at each step you get a new whole capable again of subdivision—and with the wide range of DE QUINCEY's reading for illustration, and his consummate knowledge of words and language for expression—there is no end to it. With these resourses, he may multiply his volumes without diminishing his readers. He is apparently as fresh in 1854 as he was some fifty years ago, when he began to eat opium and dream dreams among the sober-minded and able-bodied poets and philosophers of the Lakes—and he has survived the whole of them, stalwart JOHN WILSON, the latest.

The Plurality of Worlds—with an Introduction by EDWARD HITCHCOCK, D. D., (Gould & Lincoln,)—a reprint of a English work, is designed as an argument against the popular, though not often directly admitted, hypothesis that the worlds which surround our own and make night beautiful are peopled like our own by races of sentient and accountable beings. This is a view which CHALMERS has used with great effect in his astronomical discourses. The work before us argues from the discoveries of geology and astronomy, that none of the heavenly bodies are constituted like our own world, so far as is yet known in relation to their internal structure and internal relations, and consequently that though some of them may be in a state similiar to that of the world before the creation of ADAM they are not fitted for the habitation of races analogous to man.

The work is introduced by an American preface by Dr. HITCHCOCK who while dissenting from many of the author's inferences and rightly urging the possibility of the existence of beings in the stars subject to physical conditions differing from those of man, bears testimony to the candour, ability, and scientific research of the anonymous author, which cannot fail to commend it to the wide class of readers interested in the subject of scientific research in connection with revealed religion.

An Historical Text Book and Atlas of Biblical Geography. By LYMAN COLEMAN. (Lippincott, Grambo & Co.) In this work the geography and history of the Bible are presented in a connected view. The descriptions of the cities embodies the most recent discoveries of LAYARD and others, the footsteps of the patriarchs, the children of Israel, of our LORD and His Apostles, are traced step by step, the natural features of the scripture lands, and their successive political boundaries are described with exactness not only in the text but in the numerous maps which accompany it. These maps are on a sufficiently large scale for easy reference, they represent the countries at different periods and two are devoted to the travels of our SAVIOUR, and of the "Missionary tours of the Apostle PAUL," the different routes in each being indicated by distinctly varied lines of colour.

The following extract will convey an idea of the curious and valuable contents of the volume:

> It may be well to note in this connection some other important dates in the history of the Old Testament. In round numbers, the period from the Creation to the Christian era may be reckoned 4000 years. In the middle of this period stands ABRAHAM, 2000 years from ADAM, 2000 before CHRIST. ABRAHAM also divides the period from the Flood to the Exode, 860 years, into two equal parts: from the Flood, 2446 B. C., to the Promise, Gen. xv., 2016 B. C., are 430 years; from this to the Exode, 1586 B. C., are also 430 years. This period again is bisected, or nearly so, by JACOB's Descent into Egypt, From the Promise, 2016 B. C., to the Descent, 1803 B. C., are 213; from the Descent to the Exode, 217.
>
> From JOSHUA to SAMUEL, the period of *the Theocracy*, 1546—1096=450; from DAVID to the Babylonish Captivity—the period of *the Monarchy*—1056—606=450. The Theocracy and the Monarchy were exactly equal. Again, add to this period of 450 years that of SAMUEL and SAUL, 40 years during which time also JEHOVAH was disowned as king in Israel, and the sum 490=70 × 7. That is the 70 years of the Captivity, during which time the land had rest and kept her sabbaths, is exactly equal to the 70 sabbatical years of the revolt from JEHOVAH's rule over Israel.
>
> Moreover, the continuation of the Mosaic Dispensation from the Exode, 1586, to the burning of the second temple, A. D. 70=1656, is exactly the period before the Flood. So also the period from the Creation to the Promise, 1656+430=2086, is exactly parallel to that from the Promise to the end of the Mosaic Dispensation; to the Exode 430, +1656 from that time to the burning of the temple,=2086. Such are the curious and interesting parallelisms which are derived from the chronology of the Scriptures, by which we may easily establish in our minds the important dates of Scripture history.

TRENCH's Hulsean Lectures, *The Fitness of Holy Scripture for unfolding the spiritual Life of man*, and *Christ the Desire of all Nations, or the Unconscious Prophesies of Heathendom* have been published by HOOKER of Philadelphia. The acuteness and liberal spirit of learning of TRENCH's theological books render them worthy of attention outside of the professional circles to which such publications are usually confined. He may always be read with pleasure and satisfaction by laymen for both his learning and theology are without pedantry. Both the general topics of this volume are admirably calculated to draw out his peculiar powers. He treats the relations of the Scriptures to history and individual life in a philosophical spirit.

A new edition, the third, of *Talfourd's Critical and Miscellaneous Writings* (Phillips, Sampson & Co.), contains some additional articles never before published in this country. The volume is double columns octavo; is a full gathering of his minor productions for the reviews and magazines, with his early papers from the *Retrospective Review*, including several dramatic notices, as the pleasant articles on RYMER, CIBBER, and DENNIS; a number of essays from the *New Monthly*, with the Copyright speeches in the House of Commons from 1837 to 1839. TALFOURD's is not a light style. It is rather too full for the subject matter; somewhat plethoric of words. The meaning might be conveyed quite as effectively and much more agreeably in simpler phrase. But it is the high merit of TALFOURD that in his lightest contributions to the press of the day, he is always thoughtful and careful of adding some poetical or philosophical refinement to his topic. His earnest advocacy of WORDSWORTH, when intelligent men affected contempt or indifference to his great powers, and his early friendship for CHARLES LAMB, will always remain honourable traits of his literary career. The authorship of *Ion*, nnd the Biography of LAMB, will carry down the memory of TALFOURD to posterity. His own virtues should secure for him an earnest and affectionate biographer, who will transmit the kindly associations with which this generous specimen of the literary character has been connected with the present age.

The Deipnosophists or Banquet of the Learned of Athenæus has been literally translated by C. D. YONGE, and issued in BOHN's *Classical Library*, of which BANGS & Co. have the agency in this city. It is complete in three volumes. ATHENÆUS was an author of the third century, who was a species of literary antiquarian or old Burton of his times, grubbing among copies of the attic dramatists and others for illustration of the manners of the past. The idea of his work is to discuss the facts of every day life and manners of the Athenians in their days of power and luxury; a kind of "wine and walnuts" for the intellectual entertainment, to be brought on after the guests have satisfied the higher demands of the soul with the conversation of PLATO's dialogues,—of which there is a hint in the title chosen by ATHENÆUS. Of his diligence as a reader of old parchments, an estimate may be formed from the fact that he consulted some two thousand plays; eight hundred of them from that deiightful middle comedy alone. Scholars will always find refreshment from more serious labours in the dinner-table anecdote and after-supper extravagance of his learned talk of the game, wine, fruits, the wit and story which graced the attic feasts. The translation of this work in the present English is agreeable both in prose and verse. The text followed is that of SCHWEIGHAEUSER.

The second volume of Bishop HURD's *Addison's Works* from the same publishers contains the contributions to the *Tatter* and the commencement of the *Spectator* papers.

The third volume of *Cowper's Works* continues the memoir by SOUTHEY with the series of the author's lessons;—the choicest epistolary style—in the gentle kind—in the language.

Livingston's Law Register and Guide is a species of business directory for the whole country. It includes a catalogue, arranged by states and counties, of the lawyers of the United States, an index of towns, an army, navy, diplomatic, post-office list, &c., forms of acknowledgment of deeds, rights of married women, and exemption laws in the different States; in fact a business manual for the merchant's counting-house, prepared with regard to legal information.

The Lady's Equestrian Manual is the title of a small volume published by HAZARD, Philadelphia, in which is condensed a great deal of useful information touching the principles and practice of horsemanship for ladies. The illustrations are to the point.

A Lamp to the Path; or the Bible in the Heart, the Home, and the Market-Place; a didactic volume from the pen of the Rev. Dr. W. K. TWEEDIE, of the Free Tolbooth church, Edinburgh.

BLANCHARD & LEA have published the *Advanced Latin Exercises, with selections for reading* of SCHMITZ and ZUMPT's classical series.

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210 patients, 105 men and 205 women, have been transferred from the Worcester (Mass.) Insane Hospital to the new one at Taunton. The Worcester Hospital has accommodations for 366 patients, 190 men and 176 women.

GLEANINGS FROM FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

THE COSSACKS OF THE DOBRUDSCHA.—A Correspondent from Kalafat says:—Some account of the orgin of the connexion between this curious people and the Turks may not be uninteresting to your readers, particularly as they are, without exception, the most remarkable of the contingents furnished to the army by the various provinces of the empire. They are the only body of Christians who have from their first settlement in the Ottoman Empire been faithful to the Sultan under all changes of time and fortune, and what is no less extraordinary, their fidelity to the head of the Mussulmans has only been equalled by their hatred to Russia and the so-called "Orthodox Church." I might fill many of your columns with curious episodes in their history, or still more curious traits in their manners and customs, but the approaching departure of the courier and the preparations for an onslaught on the Russians, which are going on around me, warn me that I must for the present content myself with a hasty sketch, and the prospect of a return to the subject at some future period.

The cause of their hostility to Russia, their voluntary expatriation, and their present close alliance with Turkey, lie in their religion. They belong to the Greek Church; not, indeed, as they believe, to the Greek Church as we see it in Turkey, in the Principalities, and in Russia, but to an earlier and a purer faith, derived directly from St. JOHN the Baptist, whom, by the bye, they confound with JOHN the Evangelist, and profess a great and peculiar reverence for the book of the gospels supposed to be written by the latter.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF FISH.—The Perth correspondent of a Glasgow paper thus describes the hatching of fish in the Tay:—"We were furnished with ova nearly chipped, and by means of a glass vessel, filled with water, and a few worsted threads acting as a syphon, enabling us to keep up a constant supply of fresh water, by which we were gratified by observing the little creature bursting the shell. As in the hen chick, the head is the first part that is freed, and after a few struggles the shell is entirely thrown off. The appearance of the fish at this stage of its being is very interesting. What is to be the future fish is a mere line with a large head, having very prominent and large eyes. Along the belly of the fish, from the gills downwards, is suspended a bag of a heart shape, and out of all proportion to the size of the fish. This bag contains the heart, &c., part of the yolk of the egg (for still nourishing the fish), and is composed of a very delicate and quite transparent membrane. Blood-vessels are spread like network over its surface, and the crimson tinge of the blood gives the fry a reddish appearance. Every pulsation may be seen, and the small pectoral fins, which are constantly in motion. The yolk remaining in this bag is gradually absorbed, but we cannot say as yet how many days elapse from the chipping of the shell till this takes place, but we shall know in a few days. The little creature is very nimble, but, owing to the size of the bag, it swims on its side. We can easily see from the helplessness of this little animal how it is preyed on, in this stage of its existence, by the fish in the river, and even by its own species. In France the ova has been hatched in sixty days, but at Perth, owing to the water being kept at an even temperature, it has taken place in fifty days."

SUBMARINE NAVIGATION.—The great invention of the day—the submarine navigation of Dr. PAYERNE, is about to be put in practice at Cherbourg, the company purchasing the invention having volunteered to cleanse that harbour free of expense to the Government. The secret consists in the discovery of a means whereby artificial air may be produced in sufficient quantity to enable a crew of fourteen men to breathe freely beneath the water for the space of four hours. A curious experiment has been already made at Marseilles, where Dr. PAYERNE, in company with three sailors, went to the bottom in presence of hundreds of spectators, and rose at a considerable distance, and climbed the port-holes of a man-of-war without being perceived by the crew. Many experiments are about to be tried of the efficacy of this novel means of attack. A submarine fleet of small boats, each to contain a crew of twenty men, is already talked of as being about to be organised for the Black Sea. It seems that no intimation whatever is given by the slightest ruffle on the surface of the approach of one of these vessels. The apparatus invented by Dr. PAYERNE enables the wearer, moreover, to move about with perfect ease at the bottom of the sea, and great anticipations are formed of the immense benefit to be derived in submarine history from the adoption of this new method of becoming acquainted with the hitherto unknown mystery of the ocean. However, it is not a bad reflection on the spirit of the age in which we live to remark, that the first application of this tremendous power, which should take rank with the electric telegraph as proof of the wondrous perseverance and ingenuity of man, has been made use of for the supply of oysters from Granville for the *halles* of Paris.—*Paris Correspondent of the Atlas.*

MISCELLANEOUS CLIPPINGS.

MESSRS. PRENTICE AND CRITTENDEN.—The indignation of the citizens of Kentucky seems to be much excited against Mr. PRENTICE, of the *Louisville Journal*, and the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, for the course of those two gentlemen in relation to the WARD trial. Against the former it is charged that the columns of the paper under his control have been silent in regard to the murder of BUTLER, that when the trial of WARD commenced he spoke of the jury in the following language: "Admirable jury, excellent and substantial citizens—the whole twelve are men to whose honesty and sound judgment the cause of public justice, I doubt not, is safely entrusted;" when it was known by persons conversant with the matter that one had been indicted for burning his neighbour's barn, and never acquitted. Another was well known to have committed base perjury. Another had visited the prisoners in jail repeatedly, and had said again and again, that the prisoners were innocent, and yet had sworn, as a juror, that he had formed no opinion. At the trial, the bias of Mr. PRENTICE in favour of WARD was plainiy indicated from his testimony, and now he boils over with wrath at the destruction of a few flower pots and the burning down of a door at MATT. WARD's house, but has not one word to say about the murder of one of the purest and ablest and most useful men that any community has ever contained, or the loss of whom any circle of friends has ever been called upon to deplore!

The editor of the *Courier* offers ten copies of the *Louisville Journal*, containing the lamentations of its editor for the destruction of ROBT. J. WARD's front door, for one copy of the same paper containing the indignation which he expressed at the destruction of the life of WILLIAM H. G. BUTLER.

Mr. PRENTICE has lost his temper, and calls the editor of the *Courier* "a late importation from Ohio," to which his neighbour aptly replies: "Ohio is as good a State to come from, we incline to think, as Connecticut, from which the senior editor of the *Journal* 'imported' himself long after our feet and eyes and heart were more familiar with the soil and beauties and people of a large portion of Kentucky than his are now."

Mr. CRITTENDEN's course is strongly condemned. Many of the meetings in Kentucky are held in the day time, at which resolutions are adopted requesting him to resign his seat in the Senate. He volunteered to defend a rich murderer, whose act was most deliberate and most unprovoked. At the trial Mr. CRITTENDEN forfeited all respect by his course. When it was proposed by WARD's counsel to bring forward ROBERT J. WARD, brother of the prisoner, and under indictment as an *accessory* to the murder, as a witness for the defence, the prosecution opposed it, and offered to show that it was contrary to the plainest legal principles as decided by English and American Courts. Mr. CRITTENDEN is reported to have rejoined that they cared nothing about these decisions; they intended to try this case according to *Kentucky* law, and he could cite precedents in Kentucky practice, for permitting an accomplice to clear himself by swearing so as to acquit his principal! And on this plea the Judge admitted WARD's brother as a competent witness;—and he alone out of the whole number of witnesses, swore that BUTLER *struck* WARD.

The New York *Times* says: "Probably the next step in Kentucky practice will be to admit persons charged with murder as witnesses *in their own defence.*"

A LADY'S BONNET.—Show us a lady's bonnet, and we'll tell you what sort of an institution she is. If it is showered with red ribbons, cupids, bows, &c., she is as full of love and poetry, as a country inn of politicians and loafers. If it goes in for the simple wrinkles, plain colours, and couple of modest knots, she is a perfect jewel, sweet, sunny, mild, but as affectionate as a freshly nursed kitten. If it is "stuck all over" with a paradise of clover three-story ostrich feathers, wax hollyhocks and juniper berries, put it square down that the calico is a single establishment, and will never see a fortieth birth-day. Bonnets are a true index of woman.

THE WAGES OF FEMALES.—To pay an extra price for services performed by extra workmen we do not object. Even though the job is not better done than if performed by an inferior workman, there is a comfort in knowing that nobody could have done it better. But to pay double prices for a blunderer's work, and let experts starve at half price, this is grievous to humanity, and not very creditable to our good sense. But it is exactly so that we treat females. Once more we utter our protest against the ungallant, unjust and irrational distinction, made to their disadvantage. We never have been able to discover a reason why a school, taught equally well by a lady as by a gentleman, should pay the former only half the sum which the latter gets. If it is professed that ladies cannot teach as well, that is another matter, and one which it will be a very hard task to prove. But that, when other things are entirely equal, sex should make a difference of 50 per cent. in the wages earned, is absurd to the ear of reason, and wicked in the eye of justice. "*The labourer is worthy of his hire,*" says the Scripture—unless the labourer is a woman, and then she is only worth half of it, says this relict of some heathenish policy. We cannot tell the difference between the result of her manual labour and his. The fabric woven by her hand is as fine and substantial as his. Her fingers direct the needle more carefully than his. Her hand is softer to the sensitive invalid. Along the paths of solid learning she passes at a more lively gait. In the fields of poetry and art she gathers as choice a garland. Her sphere is different, but its diameter is no shorter. The circle of her duties is no more contracted. She does as much good in her generation. Not as many follow her to the grave, but more weep at her departure. In what is her labour of less value than the man's? In tact—in sprightliness—in ruling without seeming to—she is greatly man's superior. Her time is worth as much; what respectable reason is there why she should not be paid as much for it? Far distant be the day when those unwomanly demands, which brazen Amazons claim as their rights, shall be imposed upon the sex. Far distant be the hour when American women shall put on the coarse habits of coarse men, and from the elegant and matronly retirement of their nursery, dairy, or parlor, descend to bandy words with foul-mouthed politicians, or in any sense to enter the ring with gladiators. But the ruddy light of a better day, for those of the sex whose necessities daily quarrel with their tastes, is playing in the east. The time is soon coming, we cannot doubt, when, if a woman must work outside of the circle of the family, she shall be paid for it; when, if a fatherless girl must breast the rude world's billows to get the means of support for a family, a day's labour shall not yield so small a fraction of the sum of the year's expenses, that it is wearisome to count enough of them to make the unit; when scores of sorts of labour, which now are monopolized by effeminate men, shall be hers; when positions that require more taste than energy, and more tact than muscular strength, shall be filled by females. And in that good time coming, a lady shall have as much for the performance of a job as a man, even if she does not do it a great deal better than he.—*Times.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHURCH DAMASK and CARPETING. DOREMUS & NIXON intend always to have on sale a choice assortment of DAMASK AND MOREEN for Cushions;
Mohair Plush and Silk Velvet for Pulpit Cushions;
Carpeting of every description;
Cocoa Matting and Mats for Porch and Vestibule.
Communion Damask and Napkins;
Tufts, Gimps, and Trimmings of every kind;
Also *Curled Hair.*
Also *Patent Felt for Cushions*, a new article, cheaper and more durable than Hair or any other material now in use, and is not subject to moth or any other vermin.
o22-1y No. 21 Park Place, and 18 Murray street.

UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &C.—Our friends, who are about purchasing any of the above goods, and wish the best at prices generally paid for inferior qualities, are respectfully referred to UNION ADAMS' Hosiery and Under-Garment Manufactory, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden. Aug13-1y

PAPER HANGINGS, at the old establishment, **436** Pearl street, near Chatham, New York.
The subscribers respectfully invite attention to their elegant assortment of every description of ARTISTIC PAPER DECORATIONS, for the walls and ceilings of parlors, halls, dining rooms, &c.
The styles embrace the very latest importations of the French, German and English Frescoes, Arobesques, Damasks, &c., variously produced upon embossed, enamelled, satin, and plain grounds, in the most desirable colors and tints.
All the various styles of decorations may be seen arranged on screens, so that the effect shall be practically produced, and thus encourage decision as to whether the style and arrangements are such as to merit approbation.
From the long and uninterrupted connection of this establishment with several of the most celebrated foreign factories, privileges and facilities are enjoyed, which not only enable the subscribers to furnish goods not elsewhere to be found, but at the most moderate prices
The most skillful and accomplished workmen, as well as the personal superintendance of the members of the firm, may always be relied upon, to insure entire satisfaction to the customers.
All the various styles of Philadelphia and other American Paper Hangings, are kept constantly on hand.
O'SULLIVAN & FAYE, Importers and Dealers in Paper Hangings, 436 Pearl street, near Chatham †m11-3m

ELEGANT PARLOR PAPERS & DECORATIONS.—SUTPHEN & BREED, **Importers, Manufacturers,** and WHOLESALE DEALERS in Paper Hangings, have removed from their old stand in Pine street, to the new and spacious building, **404 Broadway,** and are now opening to the public their large and comprehensive Spring stock. **In the Retail Department,** will be found the rich and tasteful decorations of ZUBER, DELICOURT, LAMPERLIER, DEGUETTE, MADER, GILLON, and other PARIS makers.
Churches, public buildings, offices, &c., papered in imitation of Frescoes, Marbles, and the choicest Woods. The decorators in their employ are men of most artistic merit, and all work done by their house will be of the first order. †m25-3m

PAPER HANGINGS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. **257** BROADWAY.
Removal!
THOMAS FAYE, (Late of "THOS. FAYE & Co." 436 Pearl street, and formerly of "PARES & FAYE," 379 Pearl street,) having associated with him C. C. NEVERS and J. M. COPLAND, his late partners, under the firm of THOMAS FAYE & CO., has opened a new depot at 257 Broadway, directly opposite the City Hall.
We are now opening an entire new stock of *French and American Paper Hangings*, fancy and staple, decorative and plain, which are offered to the trade, merchants, landlords, and housekeepers, at the lowest market prices.
New designs for Parlors, &c., by every steamer, from our agent in Paris.
Artistic workmen attend to the Retail Department.
THOMAS FAYE & CO., Importers and Manufacturers,
ap8-tf † 257 Broadway, directly opposite the City Hall.

CARPETS, Oil Cloths, &c., at Low Prices for Cash.—GEORGE E. L. HYATT, Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl street, (near Chatham,) New York, has now in store, and is constantly receiving, a well assorted stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices, will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His stock consists of
Rich Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, in new designs;
Superior English and American 3 ply and Ingrain Carpets, comprising many new patterns, made expressly for the first-class trade; also,
Twilled and Plain Venetian HALL and STAIR Carpets;
OIL CLOTHS, in widths from 2 to 25 feet, in various qualities;
Rich Mosaic, Tufted, and Common HEARTH RUGS and DOOR MATS, of different sorts;
TABLE and PIANO COVERS, of choice patterns;
4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Plaid and Plain MATTINGS;
WINDOW SHADES, of desirable styles;
STAIR COVERINGS, STAIR RODS, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores. He is also Agent for selling
CARHART & NYE's Power-Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, which are in quality, style, and colors, equal to any goods made.
All which will be *fairly represented* to purchasers, and sold at *fair prices.* *m25-6m

LOOKING-GLASSES, LOOKING-GLASS PLATES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES.—JOHN S. WILLARD, No. **440** Pearl street, offers at wholesale and retail a large assortment of Gilt, Rosewood, Black Walnut, and Mahogany O G Band and Bevil Looking-Glasses, French and German Looking-Glass Plates, Plate Glass, and Gilt Mouldings. Rich Ornamental MANTEL and PIER Glasses. Portrait and Picture FRAMES, of all kinds and descriptions, constantly on hand and made to order.
JOHN S. WILLARD, Importer and Manufacturer; Warehouse, No. 440 Pearl, between Chatham and Madison streets. *m11-1y

LOW RENTS AND SMALL PROFITS.—The subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public that they are at their old stand, 454 Pearl street, near Chatham, and are prepared to exhibit an extensive and choice assortment of CARPETING and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS of every style and price. We are not under the necessity of charging large profits to pay heavy Rents.
m18-3m* BAILEY & BROTHERS.

CRYSTAL PALACE MILLINERY.—STRAW HAT AND BONNET MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS, No. **401** Hudson street, opposite the Greenwich Bank, New York.—L. BINNS respectfully announces to his patrons and the ladies generally, that he will daily display for inspection and sale, a splendid and extensive assortment of SPRING MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, consisting of Silk, Crape, Lawn, Fancy Braid, Straw, Leghorn, Dunstable, and Paris Bonnets; Blond lace, Braid, Gimps, French Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Bloomers, Flats, Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama and other Hats, &c., &c. The largest stock of Millinery and Straw Goods at retail, to be found at any one establishment in the city (without exception), and at the lowest prices.
2000 Leghorn Flats and Bonnets, just received.
N. B.—A large variety of Mourning Bonnets constantly on hand. Country Milliners supplied with Pattern Bonnets of every style. All kinds of Straw Bonnets and Hats cleaned and pressed equal to new.
The Eighth avenue Cars and Kipp and Brown's Stages pass the door every minute.
☞ Remember—L. BINNS, No. 401 Hudson street, one door below Clarkson street, New York. ap29-3m

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., of **Columbian Hall, 281 Grand street, New York,** have opened their importation of Spring and Summer goods, for the inspection of their patrons, viz.: a large and well-assorted stock of seasonable dry goods, selected with great care, by their agents in Europe, from the most celebrated manufacturers, which, for variety and elegance, cannot be surpassed.
RICH PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS of the newest styles, containing select designs in India and Foulard Silks at low prices.
BROCADE AND SOLID COLORED SILKS of the choicest coloring and patterns. The solid colors were ordered expressly for our trade, and are select tints.
Plain Black Gros de Rhine, Figured and Brocade Black Silks in the newest patterns, of the best manufacture, and warranted equal to any imported.
Mourning Goods.—Bombasins, Canton cloths, Mous. de laines Alpacas, together with a complete assortment of mourning apparel.
DRESS GOODS.—**Bareges, Satin Plaid,** Printed and Plain colors, in tans, modes, ashes of rose, and high colors; Plaid Poplins, Ginghams, Printed Challies and Mous. de laines. Paris printed Jaconets and Lawns of every description.
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.—**Paris Mantillas** and Talmas. Entirely new patterns in all desirable colors.
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls; Broche, long and square; plain and printed Thibet and Cashmere Shawls, in every variety.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—LINEN DAMASKS, Table cloths, napkins, doylies, and towelling, linen sheeting all widths, pillow and shirting linen, muslin sheeting and shirting, bed tick, etc.
FRENCH TOILET AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
LACE CURTAINS and Window drapery of every description, of Swiss manufacture; also a large assortment of French and British lace goods and embroideries.
☞ Messrs. S. & M. E. T. & Co. would announce to their patrons and strangers visiting the city, that the recent enlargement and improvement of COLUMBIAN HALL (so necessary to their business) obviates all inconvenience from want of room, and by adhering to the one price system strictly, together with the facilities of importing all the goods in their trade, they are enabled to sell at much less rates than usual retail prices. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
ap8-3m 281 Grand street, N. Y.

NEW CARPETING. Spring Importation, 1854.—W. & T. LEWIS, No. **453** Pearl street, opposite William street, have received direct from England, 20 bales of John Crossley & Son's Carpeting, consisting of MOSAIC MEDALLIONS, in one entire piece; VELVET MEDALLIONS, with borders and filling to match; VELVET and TAPESTRY CARPETING, newest designs, and brilliancy of color cannot be surpassed in the city.
Also, a full and complete assortment of three ply superfine and fine Ingrain Carpeting, from the most celebrated AMERICAN and ENGLISH makers. OIL CLOTHS, from one to nine yards wide, from Hare & Co., and other English and American makers, in Fresco, Marble, Oaks, Italian, and Chintz, well seasoned; made expressly to our order. Also, Stairs' Carpeting, Rugs, Druggets, Stair Rods, Piano and Table covers, and all other goods usually found in first class carpet stores.
N. B.—A large stock of COCO MATTING and MATS, ENGLISH SHEEP SKINS and ADELAIDES, to which we call the attention of Southern and Western Merchants. The above goods are imported direct by W. & T. Lewis, and are offered for CASH ONLY, full 20 per cent. below Broadway prices. ap8-3m

LONG ISLAND DYE WORKS. Office No. **25** John street New York.
The proprietor of this old-established Dye-house, well known for the superiority and style of his workmanship in Refinishing and Coloring with brilliancy, silk, worsted, velvets, cachemeres, crape shawls, &c., &c., and also in cleaning in unsurpassable style all kinds of wearing apparel, respectfully solicits the continuance of your kind patronage. [ap8-3m] L. DUHAIN, 25 John street.

FR. FREY's Dyeing and Carpet Cleaning Establishment, No. 70 Allen street, one door above Grand-st., New York. Every description of Silk and Woolen Goods Dyed and Finished in the latest French style. All kinds of Shawls, Table-covers, Rugs and Carpets, cleaned without unripping. Gentlemen's Garments dyed, cleaned and pressed in the neatest manner.
All orders will be punctually attended to. m18 6m

STATEN ISLAND Fancy Dyeing Establishment.—Office No. 3 John street, two doors from Broadway, New York. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments dyed; Crape Shawls, Lace and other Curtains, &c., cleaned and re-finished.
f11-1y BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.

BISHOP'S ROBES.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to the Bishops of the Church "in the United States," that he is prepared to execute with promptness, all orders for Episcopal robes, "according to the regulations of the English Church."
He also invites attention to the beautiful "velvet satin," and French "shear lawns" (of his own importations), which, "together with perfect fitting vestments," has given a celebrity to his establishment equal to his exertions, and begs to return many thanks to those Rt. Rev. gentlemen who have already favored him with their orders.
NELSON JARVIS, Clerical Tailor,
mar 5-1y No. 120 Bleecker street corner Wooster street

SCHOOLS.

MRS. F. D. MARSHALL, 401 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, L. I., *receives at her residence a few young ladies*, from the age of 7 to 13, for daily instruction in French, Music, and the usual branches of English Education.

Terms for English Studies, Writing and Arithmetic, vary from $5 to $10 per quarter, according to the age of the pupil.

French - - - - - - $5 per quarter.
Music - - - - - - $10 "

Mrs. MARSHALL is permitted to refer to families of the highest respectability.

401 Atlantic street, April, 1854. my20-6m

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Rev. I. LEANDER TOWNSEND, M. A., will open a Boarding School for Boys, at New Castle, Westchester county, N. Y., on Monday, the first day of May next. The place is of easy access from New York city, being a distance of two hours by the Harlem Railroad.

For circulars containing particulars as to terms, &c., application may be made to the Principal, at New Castle; Messrs. Stanford & Swords, 637 Broadway; S. Raynor, 76 Bowery; or at *The Churchman* office, 111 Broadway. ap29-1y

TO PERSONS ABOUT VISITING EUROPE.—FRENCH LESSONS on a new and improved principle, much facilitating the acquirement of the language, by Professor Elie Charlier, graduate of the Unniversity of Paris. Circulars containing references, &c., may be had at his residence, 53 Greenwich avenue, or at the office of *The Churchman*. my13-4t

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 134 West Thirty-fourth street. The Misses ROHR, Principals. References: The Rev. Dr. Berrian, 50 Varick street; the Rev. Dr. Hobart, 10 Hubert street

Circulars can be obtained at the school, or at *The Churchman* office. my13-4t$

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, Danbury, Conn.—Mrs. C. M. WHITE will re-open her School for Girls, the 1st of May next. The pupils will be subject to parental discipline, receive motherly care and attention, and be faithfully taught. The location is elevated, its grounds afford ample facilities for exercise and recreation, and the house is airy and commodious. Communication by railroad twice a day.

☞ For references and terms, apply to C. H. Roach, 21 Park Place, and 826 Greenwich street, or to W. T. Pinckney, 67 Chatham street, New York. April 29, 1854-1y

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, No. 48 East Twenty-fourth street, for a *limited* and *select* number of young gentlemen, will re open on the 7th of September. The School is under the Patronage of the *Provisional Bishop* of the Diocese, and *distinguished Clergymen* of the Church. Application for admission to be made to the Rector, the Rev. T. TOWELL. ap1-1y

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE, Armonck, Westchester county, New York, the Rev. I. DYCKMAN VERMILYE, Rector (aided by competent assistants).

This Institution was opened for the reception of pupils, May, 1851, in a building erected for the purpose, on premises adjoining the Protestant Episcopal church.

The undertaking was commenced in the confident expectation that it would commend itself to the approbation, and secure the patronage of parents seeking a good, economical, and domestic school for their daughters.

Its peculiar advantages are—

1st, ITS DOMESTIC CHARACTER. All the pupils being required to aid, to some extent, in the domestic work of the family—such as is performed by a large proportion of the mothers of our country. The object of this is not so much to impart a knowledge of all domestic work, as to afford a useful, interesting, cheerful, and invigorating occupation, for a portion of the time not devoted to study and recitation.

2d, ITS LOCATION. Three hours' ride from New York, easy of access by Harlem Railroad to Kensico, from thence by Stage to Armonck.

THE COURSE OF STUDY comprises all the branches of a thorough English education, together with the French Language, Music, Drawing, and Painting, if desired.

The advantages of a system by which girls shall be trained to discharge, in a proper manner, those duties of after life, which adorn even the accomplished woman, must be too obvious to every thinking person to need enumeration.

Parents are assured that the strictest attention will be paid to the manners, habits, and religious principles of their daughters, and every care bestowed upon their health and comfort, which paternal solicitude can desire.

The pupils are under the constant supervision of the Rector, forming, at all times, a part of his family.

TERMS: The Terms of the School are placed at the lowest possible sum, and are, for the English Course, $75 per Session of 22 weeks, payable in advance. French (additional) $5 per quarter; Music, with the use of Piano, $10; Painting in Oil Colors, $10; Drawing, and Painting in Water Colors, $3.

The pupils furnish their own sheets, pillow-cases, towels, and napkins, silver fork and spoon.

Sessions commence on the first days of May and November.

Applications for admission to be made to the Rector.

During my recent visitation of Westchester county, I was at the "Chester Female Institute", and had the opportunity of seeing it, and making inquiries concerning it. The principles upon which this Institution is founded, I believe to be sound and practical, and such as are calculated to impart to young persons thorough instruction in the useful branches of education, under the best religious influences; and the system, I am satisfied, is faithfully and zealously carried out by the Principal and his wife, who are both well fitted for their responsible trust.

JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT,
Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

New York, June, 1853. ap16-1y

BURLINGTON COLLEGE.—The Sixteenth term of this Institution will open on Monday, the first day of May next. Early application is requested, either to the Rt. Rev. GEO. W. DOANE, D. D., the President, or to the Rev. JOHN L. WATSON, D.D., Rector, Burlington, New Jersey. mar25-2m

ST. MARY'S HALL, Burlington, N. J.—The Thirty-fifth term of this Institution for Young Ladies will open on Monday, the first day of May next. Early application is requested, either to the Rt. Rev. GEO. W. DOANE, D.D., Rector, or to the Rev. REUBEN J. GERMAIN, Principal. mar25-2m

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y., Rev. WM. W. OLSSEN, M.A., Principal.—The summer term of this institution will commence on Monday, the first day of May next. The place is of easy access from New York city, being at a distance of one hour and a half by the Harlem railroad. For circulars containing particulars as to terms &c., apply at No. 705 Broadway, or to the principal at Scarsdale. mar11-3m$

HALL OF ST. JAMES THE LESS, the Rev. ANTHONY TEN BROECK, M.A., Rector. A school for boys, attached to the Rectory of the church of St. James the Less, Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania. Terms, $250 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. The next session will begin on the first of May. Applications for admission of pupils (which should be early), or for further information, to be made to the Rector. If by mail, to the post office address, "Falls of Schuylkill, Phila. Co., Pa." mar4-3m

SOUTH BROOKLYN EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for the Education of Young Ladies.—ST. MARY'S HALL, (99 President street, Brooklyn,) for the Education of Young Ladies.—Principals: Mrs. M. A. PATTISON, (late Principal of the Female Institute, St. Michael's, Maryland,) assisted by Mr. FREDERIC LANGTON PATTISON, (late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, England,) and other competent Professors.

REFERENCES:

The Right Rev. Father-in-God, DANIEL, Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Right Rev. Father-in-God, ALFRED Lord Bishop of Llandaff.
The Rev. Wm. Langton Coxhead, M.A., Kirby Vicarage, Essex, England.
" Nathaniel Keymer, M.A., Christ's Hospital, Hertford, "
" Frederic Langton, A.M., St. John's College, Oxford, "

The Hon. Pierre Soule, U S. Minister, at Madrid; the Hon. Wm. Frerett, and the Hon Edgar Montagut, of New Orleans. Dr. Knight, of Kentucky. J. J. Atkinson, Esq., and J. S. Inloes, Esq., of Baltimore; the Rev. Joseph Spencer, D D., rector of St. Michael's, the Rev. Henry Mason, D.D., Easton, and Professor Rogers, at the Academy, Easton, of Talbot county, Maryland. Messrs. Brady & Sproule, Broadway, and Montgomery Gibbs, Esq., Broadway, of New York

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Orthography, Geography, Grammar, Composition, $10 per quarter; Ancient, Modern, and Natural History Moral, Intellectual, and Natural Philosophy, $15 per quarter; Rhetoric, Elocution, and Elements of Criticism, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, and Botany, payable quarterly in advance, $20; Infant Class, at $5.

EXTRA.—Latin and Greek, each $10; French, Italian, Spanish, and German, each $10; Music on Piano Forte, Harp or Guitar, each $10; Instructions in Singing $5; Lessons du Solfege, per hour 50 cts.; the use of Piano Forte for Practice, *to Day Pupils only* $5; Embroidery, Netting, and Fancy Knitting $2; Drawing, Painting in Water Colors or Crayons, each $10; Mezzotinto, Chinese Japanning or Wax Work in Flowers, each $12; Boarding $50; per quarter. Boarding, per annum, including Tuition $250.

Private Instruction in Dancing, if required.

The plan of instruction adopted is thorough and systematic, designed to embrace all the departments of a polite and finished education. The Principals will associate with themselves, as far as Assistants may be required, resident Female Teachers of established reputation, holding themselves responsible to their Patrons for the faithful improvement of their Pupils, in all the branches to which their attention may be directed, and will make it their duty to advise the Parents or Guardians monthly of the progress or deficiency of their respective pupils.

The daily number of their studies is not to exceed from three to five.

The number of Pupils will be limited to fifty.

The discipline of the Institute will be strictly parental.

At the solicitations of many friends, and from years of successful experience in the education of young ladies, the Principals feel a confidence in commending their labors to the regard and patronage of an intelligent community, and particularly to those Parents who, in selecting an Institution for the education of their daughters, have respect to their progressive improvement, no pains will be spared to render the residence of their pupils while with them, both comfortable and happy; the advantages of select society twice a month will be enjoyed under the observance of the Principals.

N. B. Private Instruction given in Music, Singing, Drawing, Painting, &c.

Communications may be addressed (pre-paid) to the Principals of St. Mary's Hall, 99 President street, Brooklyn. feb18-6m

THE SIX SELECT CHURCH SCHOOLS, patronized by members of the following parishes: Trinity, Annunciation, St. Peter's Holy Apostles, Calvary, Ascension, St Thomas. St. Luke's, Holy Communion, Incarnation, and Grace church, Jersey City.

Each School consists of twenty-five boys of the same ability, who occupy a separate room, and have their own play-ground; have studies suited to their age, capacity, and necessity; and their own corps of teachers.

All the pupils pursue the course preparatory for Columbia College, which course, together with a knowledge of French, German. Bookkeeping, and Drawing, *we* consider the best stock for a lad who is going "down town." Present number of pupils *eighty*: seventy more are wanted to complete our arrangements and classification. All the parents who have visited the schools since September last, have placed their children under our care. Expenses. &c., &c., made known on application.

Pupils are accommodated with whole or partial board.

N. B. The Villa Marina attached to the Institution for the accommodation of the pupils during the Summer, is situated on the shores of the Narragansett, in Bristol, R. I. Board $4 per week.

WM. B. STOUGHTON and the Rev. G N. SLEIGHT, Principals.
[f4-6m] 48 Seventh-avenue. corner 14th-street.

TO LADIES.—The subscriber respectfully announces to the Ladies of New York and its vicinity, that his DRAWING and PAINTING ACADEMY *is open every day*, as well for ladies' classes as private lessons, in which he gives instruction in every branch of Drawing and Painting.

Please call for circular, and examine paintings. at his rooms, 494 Broadway [ja28$6m] Prof S S HUSTER.

HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.—The Nineteenth Session of this Institution will be opened on the 1st Monday in November, for the Board and Education of Young Ladies.

Address Mrs. LYON, P. O. Reisterstown, Baltimore county, Md.

REFERENCES: The Right Rev. W. R. WHITTINGHAM, D.D., Baltimore, Md.; the Rt. Rev. W. H. DELANCEY, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Geneva, N. Y.; Right Rev. JACKSON KEMPER, D.D., Delafield, Wis.; Rt. Rev. J. M. WAINWRIGHT, D.D., D.C.L., New York city. sept24-tf

DRAWING ACADEMY, 483 Broadway, New York. S. WOOD Jr., Principal.

Drawing from NATURE, by Mr. Wood's new and rapid and beautiful system—which is most highly esteemed by artists, amateurs, and others—is thoroughly taught in a short and delightful course of study. Individual instruction being given, new pupils can be received at any time. Special attention given to those who would prepare for teaching.

Gallery of choice Paintings free to visitors. ☞ Mr. Wood's Drawing-Boards are superior to all others for Pastel, two-crayon, and monochromatic pictures. All orders promptly filled. f25-1y

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

LAFARGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York. Office, Corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, opposite the Post Office. Cash Capital, **$150,000.** Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and other personal property, Vessels in Port, and their Cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by fire. Risks taken on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

James Van Norden, Jacob Westervelt, William K. Lothrop, Robert Smith, John Lafarge. John Newhouse, Isaac Fryer, John Fowler, Frederick Hadley, John G. Wellstood, Chas. C. Cunningham, William Laimbeer, Jr., Richard Schell, John H. Fowler, William K. Thorn,

Jacob Van Wagenen, Daniel Talmage, Alex. McKensie, Levi Onderdonk, Joseph H. Jennings, John L. Tonnele, Francis Blanchet, James W. Randell, James E. Brown, Daniel B. Pierson, Thomas Houston, Robert Orr, Nathan Clark, Peter Poillion, Jr., John Maguffie.

Robert H. Goff, Abm. M. Bininger, George H. Bell, Daniel T. Rogers, Elisha Brooks, Pliny Freeman, Charles E. Appleby, Orsamus Bushnell, Edward C. West, George Peckham, Robert Paton, Johnston Livingston, James Black, George W. Kerr.

MARCELLUS EELS, Sec'y. JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
GEORGE B. DEANE, Surveyor. my20-1y

THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, of the CITY OF NEW YORK. Office (Ocean Bank Building), corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets. CASH CAPITAL, **Two Hundred Thousand Dollars!** Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS:

Crowell Adams, 244 Fulton-st. Levi Apgar, 73 Dey-st. Joseph S. Barker, 212 Front-st. Ebenezer Beadleston, 59 Dey-st. Samuel S. Bowman, 17 John-st. Joseph M. Brown, 72 Cortlandt-st. Gordon W. Burnham, 175 B'dway. Walter W. Concklin, 155 West-st. Henry A. Kerr, 746 Broadway. Ely Hoppock, 119 Pearl-st.

Moses A. Hoppock, 230 Fulton-st William Hustace, 189 Pearl-st. Israel Minor, 214 Fulton-st. Valentine Kirby, 23 and 25 Dey-st. D. Randolph Martin, Ocean Bank. Cor. V. B. Ostrander, 26 Laight-st. Jeremiah Robins, 536 Washington. Benjamin S. Taylor, 80 Vesey-st. Barrett H. Van Auken, 186 Wash'n. Ward A. Work, 31 Water-st.

Nathaniel Weed, 63 Amity-street.

GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Secretary.
Ap29-1y C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Chartered in 1824. Offices: 43 Fulton street, Brooklyn; 6 Merchant's Exchange, Wall street, N. Y.

This Company have their Capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure Dwelling-houses, Stores. and other Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, upon as favourable terms as any similar Institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth, Theodore Martine, Phineas T. Barnum, Robert C. Bell, John R. Briggs, Charles A. Jarvis, John A. Kennedy,

Jerome B. Fitzgerald, Isaac V. Fowler, William Okell, Nathan'l P. Freeman, Charles T. Cromwell, Philip H. Williams, Solomon Kipp,

John T. Bruce, Henry Quackenboss, Andre Froment, Samuel F. Whiting, George Gilfillan, John C. Smith, Joseph M. Greenwood.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F LEGGETT, Secretary. ap22-6m

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Wall street, New York, (Manhattan Bank Building.) Capital **$150,000.** Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, &c.

DIRECTORS:

Andrew B. Hodges, John J. Hicks, Minor H. Keith, John DeBevoise, Grahams Polley, Thomas C. Moore, Thomas M. Clark, Joseph Boughton, James S Bearns, Ralph Pomroy, Edwards W. Fiske, Phillip S. Crook, Francis B. Spinola, Jacob D. Fowler.

Barnet B. Boerum, George Barnes, Henry A. Kent, John L. Everett, Timothy B. Crawford, E. R. Livermore, Jacob B. Boerum, James Affleck, James Moore, John J. Crane, Geo. W. Prince, M. Kalbfleisch, W. E. Caldwell,

J. Schenck Suydam, William A. Cobb, J. V. Schoonmaker, Edward Neville, John Moore, Jared Sparks, James L. Morgan, Elisha B. Morrell, A. J. Allaire, Samuel C. Barnes, Jeremiah Johnson, Richard Raynor, Rollin Sandford,

A. B. HODGES, President.
HENRY A. KENT, Vice President.
W. MULLIGAN, Secretary. ap15-1y

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—London and America. No. 65 Wall street. Capital $3,000,000. This Company offers the following

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS:

Low rates on insurances without profits.
Loans granted on policies.
Half of premiums may remain on Loan.

On the Mutual Principle, the profits are divided every six years. Bonuses paid in cash, if required. Last Bonus declared was 34 per cent.
ap1-1y GEO. M. KNEVITT, Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE.—ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Liverpool and London, England. Office, 76 Wall st., corner of Pearl street. Authorized Capital, **£2,000,000 Sterling, or $10,000,000;** paid up Capital and Surplus **$2,000,000.** A Special Fund of **$150,000** invested in United States Stock, and held by the New York Trustees to meet losses. Losses adjusted in New York, and promptly paid.

NEW YORK TRUSTEES:
John J. Palmer, James M'Call, Adam Norrie.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
William C. Pickersgill, Alexander T. Stewart,
Adam Norrie, Robert L. Maitland, Henry L. Routh,
Henry Eyre, Benjamin B. Sherman, John Auchincloss.

EDMUND HURRY, Surveyor. [ap1-1y] A. B. McDONALD, Agent.

HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY; Capital **$150.000;** Office, No 6 Broad street, New York; will insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and their Cargoes in port, and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS:

John Brouwer, M. X. Harmony, Thomas E. Davis, John Garcia, T. James Glover, C. F. Lindsley,

E. H. Howell, Henry Morgan, Richard Lathers, William Callender, Frederic De Peyster, Peter Morris.

Arthur Leary, Dewitt Bloodgood, G. W. Coster, James Donaldson, S. P. Bell,

WM. CALLENDER, President.
T. JAMES GLOVER, Counsel. [m18-1y] R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital **$200,000.** Office, 53 Fulton street, corner of Cliff.

DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM BIRDSALL, President.

Philetus H. Holt, Jackson S. Schultz, Frederick Fawcett, Stephen W. Gaines, Elisha L. Walton, Oliver H. Shepard, John K. Woolsey, Edgar T. Ryder, Isaac Walton, Henry G. Reeve,

William P. Miller, Stephen Valentine, Joseph E. Bulkley, Joseph P. Wickham, Samuel W. Moore, Roland G. Mitchell, Robert M. Field, William Miles, Henry Rowland, Silas Davis,

William E. Bird, Jacob T. Merritt, Wm. Dennistoun, Edward Cromwell, Alfred L. Rowe, Theodore Banks, Nelson Sherwood, David Sands, Wm. Birdsall, Wm. Cromwell.

This company insures against loss or damage by fire Dwellings, Stores, Warehouses, and other Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Personal Property, on the most favorable terms. [f25-1y] ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

January 1st, 1854, **CAPITAL** (drawing Interest) **$1,774,005.**

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., on the 1st day of January 1854.

Offices { 151 Market street, Newark. 11 Wall street, New York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1853			$1,559,092 12
Premiums received during the year		$481,042 85	
Interest received during the year		93,234 55	
Total receipts for 1853		$574,277 40	
For losses unpaid Jan. 1st, 1853,	$ 33.200		
For losses of the year * 1853,	113,100		
For purch'se of policies surrender'd	41,124 35		
For salar's, taxes, postage, exch'ge,	20,204 59		
For commissions to agents	28,161 72		
For physicians' fees	2,464 35		
		238,255 90	336,022 40
Balance			$1,895,114 12
For dividends			121,109 06
Nett balance, Jan. 1, 1854			$1,774,005 46

* Losses unpaid, awaiting proofs of death, $22,500.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand		$56,039 19	
Newark City six per cent. Bonds		1,500 00	
Brooklyn " " " "		50,000 00	
Albany " " " "		25,000 00	
Troy " " " "		25,000 00	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount		816,568 66	
Real Estate in Newark		17,052 57	
Premium notes drawing 6 per cent. interest		765,484 03	
Loans on scrip		7,599 11	
Premiums, notes, and cash in course of transmission		9,761 90	
			1,774,005 46
Nett accumulation Jan. 1, 1854,		$1,774,005 46	
Total amount of dividends and interest paid to date	$437,725 67		
Total amount of losses by death paid to date	995,933 45		
		1,433,659 12	
			$3,207,664 58

Upon the policies now in force, issued prior to Jan. 1st, 1853 (except term policies issued since May 1st, 1848), the Directors have declared a dividend of 35 per cent. without interest, on the premiums paid at the table rates, (being the surplus premium paid in 1852) payable in conformity with the present rules of the company †

The Directors having in reserve the sum of $200,000 of declared profits, as required by the By-Laws, have, from the surplus, ordered the payment of the *sixth dividend*, being that declared Jan. 1st, 1854, the same to be paid to the members at the time their annual premium comes due, during the *year* 1854. Those holding scrip of 1852, to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and those whose dividends have been placed to their credit, to receive the same by a credit on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Robert L. Patterson, Thomas B. Segur, John R. Weeks, Randall H. Greene,
Charles S. Macknet, Isaac H. Frothingham, Andrew S. Snelling, Joel W. Condit,
Lewis C. Grover, Henry McFarlan, Edward A. Strong, Nehemiah Perry.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice President. B. C. MILLER, Secretary.
L. C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel. J. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M.D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M.D., Medical Adviser, New York.
JOSEPH L. LORD, Agent, New York.

N. B. CALIFORNIA RISKS are taken at the lowest rates. Parties are permitted to visit Europe, without extra charge.

† In Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the company by note for part of the premiums. al-1y

HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 237 Broadway, corner of Park Place, New York.

This Company, possessing an ample Cash Capital, and every facility for continuing and extending their operations upon the most approved and equitable basis, would confidently submit to the public their rates and conditions for POLICIES OF ASSURANCE.

Policies may be had either for the whole duration of life, or a more limited period, and premiums paid either quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, as may best suit the convenience of the applicant.

Persons insured in this Company, have the privilege of crossing the Atlantic to ports in Europe, *at all seasons of the year*, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

CALIFORNIA, AUSTRALIA, and other Foreign risks taken at a moderate extra premium.

Pamphlets and full information may be had on application at the office of the Company.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Jacob Reese, John R. Suydam, Henry Beadel, Robert Schell, Henry S. Leverich, Joseph Foulke, F. A. Palmer, George W. Riggs, Joseph Britton, F. W. Edmonds,

S. Cambreleng, John L. Buckley, George Clark, Benjamin Babcock, R. W. Howes, Samuel H. Foster, Nathan Starr, W. N. McIntire, N. H. Wolfe, John Slosson,

James S. Sandford, Curtis Judson, John W. Mersereau, Jacob Aims, Eugene Dutilh, John Gray, Lemuel Bangs, John S. Harris, J. W. Kellogg, Albert Ward.

WM. V. PORTER, Secretary. JACOB REESE, President.
S. CAMBRELENG, Counsellor. R. G. H. HUNTINGTON, Actuary.
m25-6m JOHN T. METCALFE, M.D., EDWARD FIELDS, M.D., } Medical Examiners.

FIRST TRIENNIAL STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Jan. 1, 1854.

Capital stock		$100,000 00
Premiums received	$260,253 45	
Interest received	28,600 90	
Deferred Premiums	4,323 30	
Interest accrued	5,740 44	
Office Furniture	1,000 00	
Due stockholders, dividend,	199 50	
Due sundry balances	10 43	
		$300,128 02
Total		$400,128 02

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses, taxes, commissions, rent, losses paid, &c., &c.	$130,068 93	
Dividends on capital	21,000 00	
Paid Interest on Bond	274 73	
Amount to profit and loss	2,252 23	
		$153,595 89
Total		$246,532 13

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$137,457 59	
Cash in Bank	7,030 31	
Premium Loans	70,170 54	
Agents' accounts in course of transmission	20,809 45	
Deferred Premiums	4,323 30	
Interest accrued	5,740 44	
Office Furniture	1,000 00	
		$246,532 13

The Directors have declared a Dividend of 30 per cent. on Life Policies, and 15 per cent. on Short Term Policies which have paid two or more annual premiums. Dividends will be adjusted at the time of payment of the current annual premiums.

A. A. ALVORD, President.
N. D. MORGAN, Actuary. [f25-3m] C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 1 Hanover square, corner of Stone street, under Hanover Bank. Cash Capital **$150,000.** Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS.

John N. Wyckoff, W. H. Goodwin, Amos Howes, D. W. Ingersoll, T. W. Bayaud, Francis H. Abbot, Lewis Roberts, Joel Seymour, Charles J. Fox, Edward H. Tracy, Philip W. Engs, Peter Balen, William Depew,

J. H. Drake, J. E. Southworth, Danford Knowlton, George A. Fellows, William S. Corwin, Chas. T. Goodwin, George M. Lewis, Arnold A. Lewis, Gilbert Potter jr. William M. Price, Henry Adams, N. E. James, Charles Pitt,

Samuel R. Kelley, Daniel Chauncey, S. D. C. VanBokkelen, Perry G. Gardiner, Sylvester M. Beard, John A. Davenport, James D. Sparkman, E. Darwin Litchfield, Thomas H. Cheever, A. Sidney Baxter, Josiah M. Fiske, B. H. Howell, James Stuart.

ALEXANDER M. McKEE, Secretary. JOHN N. WYCKOFF, President.
f25-6m JOHN B. MILLER, Surveyor.

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL $200,000. Office, 151 Nassau street, (Brick church chapel,) N. Y.

This company insures against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms, Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and Vessels in Port and their Cargoes. Orders by post, or in person, will be promptly attended to.

BENJAMIN W. BENSON, President.

DIRECTORS:

A. C. Kingsland, Wm. H. De Groot, James Morrison, Edw'd I. Jaques. Abr'm B. Miller, Edw'd V. Price, Wright Gillies, Stephen W. Smith, T. A. Howe, M. M. Van Beuren, George J. Byrd, William West, Alph. Underhill, Benj. W. Benson.

Wm. D. Andrews, Eben'r Collamore, James Litton, Thomas McElrath, James Coggeshall, Wm. H. Simonton, James N. Crow, Albert Journeay jr., Addington Reed, J. Edgar, Seely Brown, Thomas Keech, R. A. Tooker,

John H. Hallett, J. O. Fowler, Daniel Hodgman, Alex. C. Poillon, Wm. T. Dugan, Geo. W. Farnham, T. B. Coddington, J. G. Merritt, Chas. S. Francis, William Miles, J. S. Lounsbery, Wm. Westerfield, Thos. E. Cooper,

[f4-1y] WILLIAM P. LYON, Secretary.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 28 State street, Boston, Massachusetts. Organized in 1843. Capital and accumulation of premiums to meet losses, **$580,000,** safely and advantageously invested.

Branch offices in Metropolitan and Ocean Bank Buildings, 110 Broadway, and 218 Fulton street, New York.

This company is one of the oldest and most successful in the country, and its business is conducted exclusively for the benefit of persons insured. It has a large reserved guarantee cash capital, in addition to an ample fund, sufficient for re-insuring, if required, in the best companies, every risk they are now liable for. A dividend has just been declared for the last five years (in cash not in scrip) of 30 per cent., amounting to $141,000. The company has been enabled to do this by safe and profitable investments, limited expenditures, and care and vigilance in the conducting of its business.

The attention of insurers is respectfully drawn to the advantages presented by this company among which the following are especially prominent. The entire surplus profit is divided among all members at the expiration of every period of five years: thus affording a certain rate of interest for the outlay of premium. Policies in this company, after running a certain length of time, can be used, as collateral in the payment of a certain amount of premiums, an actual value having attached thereto by reason of its continuance. The rates of premium are as low as can be safely acted upon, and have been acknowledged by scientific persons to be a nearer approximation to the rate of the actual mortality in the United States, than those made from the table of mortality in any particular place. The risks are carefully selected and estimated.

Losses are promptly adjusted, and a liberal construction is put in favor of the assured, when his representations appear to have been honestly made: and the Company will always be desirous of recognizing the validity of a claim where it can be done consistently with their duty as trustees, in which character they are bound faithfully to act.

The Directors are required to be members of the Company and to give its business their personal attention; and bonds with sufficient sureties are given by its officers for the faithful performance of their duties.

Insurance may be effected, for the benefit of a married woman, beyond the reach of her husband's creditors. Creditors may insure the lives of debtors.

For five years, half the amount of the premium on policies for life, may be allowed to remain as a loan, the balance may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, in cash. Term policies may also be paid in annual, semi-annual, or quarterly instalments.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

DIRECTORS:

Chas. P. Curtis, Chas. Hubbard, Caleb Reed,
Sewell Tappan, Wm. B. Reynolds, Marshall P. Wilder.
Thos. A. Dexter, A. W. Thaxter, Jr.,

BENJ. F. STEVENS, Secretary.
JOHN HOMANS, M. D., Consulting Physician.

Messrs. Wm. W. Stone (Lawrence, Stone & Co.), Wm. G. Lambert (A. & A. Lawrence & Co.), and Henry L. Pierson, consent to be referred to, relative to the character and standing of the institution.

JOHN HOPPER, Agent and Solicitor, New York.
LEWIS T. WARNER, M. D., and
EDWARD H. PARKER, M. D.,
Examining Physicians, New York city. m4-eow6m

A blank form for application for insurance, or a copy of the Company's pamphlet of rules, regulations, etc., will be forwarded to any person, by mail, on his writing to any of the above, or to the Secretary of the Company (post-paid); and any person, wherever resident, may transmit to the Secretary his own application for insurance, with proper certificates.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The objects of this Society are the care and relief of its sick members; the burial of its deceased, and the aid of their widows and orphans.

It has a "Contingent Fund," to consist of any voluntary contributions from members or others, and to be appropriated to the relief of the sick stranger and destitute of our own household of faith, and to other benevolent purposes.

Any clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in good standing residing in the city of New York, and not over 55 years of age, desiring to become a member of this Society, shall if not *physically* disqualified, be entitled thereto upon a written application and upon payment of the prescribed Fee and Dues.

Every layman baptized or confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, is eligible for membership in the Society upon application, if a resident of New York, and not under 18, nor over 55, years of age.

Counselor: The Bishop of the Diocese, *ex-officio.*

OFFICERS FOR 1854.

President: THOMAS P. CUMMINGS, 82 Beaver street.
1st Vice President: EDWIN B. STIMSON, M. D., 33 West 23d-street.
2d " " RICHARD KIPLING, 32 Maiden Lane.
Corresponding Secretary: WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, 161 William street.
Recording Secretary: THEO. R. MCILWAINE, 194 Broadway.
Treasurer: CHARLES P. BURDETT, 47 Fulton street.

Pamphlets containing the Constitution, By-Laws, &c., of the Society, may be obtained of any of its Officers or members. Parties out of the city wishing pamplets, &c., are requested to address the Corresponding Secretary.

THE BROTHERHOOD of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.—The objects of this Society are the care and relief of its sick members; the burial of its deceased, and the aid of their widows and orphans.

It has also a "Contingent Fund," consisting of the voluntary contributions of members or others, and which is applicable exclusively to purposes of benevolence.

Every clergyman of the Church in good standing, resident in Brooklyn not over 55 years of age, and not physically disqualified, is entitled to membership upon payment of the prescribed Fee and Dues.

Every layman baptized or confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church is eligible for membership if a resident of Brooklyn and between the ages of 18 and 55 years.

Counselor: The Bishop of the Diocese, *ex-officio.*

OFFICERS FOR 1853-4.

1st Vice President: B. J. HATHAWAY.
2d " " CHARLES H. BIRNEY.
Corresponding Secretary: THOMAS K. LEES.
Recording " SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, 168 Sackett street.
Treasurer: W. W. RUSSELL.

Copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, as well as forms of application, may be obtained of any of its Officers or members. mar6-tf

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS! Extraordinary Attractions! at the celebrated LARGEST and CHEAPEST CARPET Establishment in the United States, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, 99 Bowery, New York, Importer of English, French, and German Carpets.

Buyers will find the largest Stock of Low Price and Medium, to the most elaborate Aubusson, Mosaic, Medallion, and Velvet Carpets ever offered in the world at tremendous low prices.

TEN SPACIOUS SALES ROOMS.

Above ground, no damp Basements or Vaults under the sidewalk to endanger the health of Lady purchasers, each Sales Room is devoted exclusively to one description of Carpets. The Wholesale and Retail Departments of this establishment have been enlarged and an addition of two extensive Sales Rooms, making a wonderful and gorgeous display.

SALES ROOM No. 1,

Floor Oil Cloths. An enormous Stock of John Hare & Son's celebrated English oil cloths; also, American floor oil cloths of magnificent satin finish, Fresco, marble, Italian, and Scroll Paintings, from 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., to 9s. per yard, from 3 feet to 24 feet wide and 90 long.

SALES ROOM No. 2,

Ingrain Carpets. Two hundred and fifty pieces of English and American Ingrain Carpetings, all new style, manufactured expressly for this establishment, at unparallelled bargains.

SALES ROOM No. 3,

Three Ply Carpets. English, Scotch and American Imperial Three Ply Carpeting of our own Importation; gorgeous, splendid new style of pattern.

SALES ROOM No. 4,

Low Price Ingrain Carpets. Three Hundred pieces of Medium quality Ingrain Carpets, beautiful large and small patterns, manufactured for the City trade, at the incredible low prices of 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s. per yard.

SALES ROOM No. 5.

Rugs and Druggets. English Druggets 4 yards wide; 3000 yards of low priced Druggets, 1 to 3 yards wide, at 3s. 6d. to 6s. per yard, also an immense assortment of Mosaic Landscape, Axminster, and Tufted Hearth Rug; also 2000 Tufted Rugs at 16s. to 24s. each.

SALES ROOM No. 6,

Stair and Hall Carpets. 50,000 yards of striped and figured Hall and Stair Carpets at 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 5s., 6s. and 7s. Also, Hemp, Dutch and Manilla Carpets for rooms, halls and stores, cheap.

SALES ROOM No. 7,

Medallion Carpets, with borders; Mosaic and Axminster of one entire piece, can be fitted to any sized room at from $350 to $4000.

Royal Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels, from the celebrated Factories of John Crossly & Sons, and Messrs. Henderson & Co., and others, England, all of our own importation, some of which are exclusively our own styles, and cannot be found at any other establishment.

SALES ROOM No. 8,

Aubusson Carpets. They elicit the warmest commendations of every beholder, excel in beauty and durability, are sold at moderate prices, and introduced in the market at this establishment.

SALES ROOM No. 9,

Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels three ply and twilled Venitian Stair Carpeting, remarkably cheap.

SALES ROOM No. 10,

Patent Tapestry Ingrain Carpets. Gold, Plain, White, Buff, and Scroll Window Shades, at 6s., 12s., 20s., 40s., to $10 per pair; Table and Piano Covers, Silver and Brass Stair Rods, Parlor Door Mats, Chair Matting; also, 4s. 3d., 5s. 6d. White and Check Canton Matting, &c., &c. HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bowery.

N. B. Buyers, citizens, strangers, retail dealers, and merchants from abroad, will find it to their advantage to examine this enormous stock, at tremendous bargains.

One of the most experienced upholsterers is engaged to cut and lay carpets, oil cloths, and hang window shades, &c. ja28-6m

ORDERS addressed to JOHN McCOMB, Painter, sent to his store, No. 95 Orange street, Brooklyn, L. I., or to his residence, No. 95 Concord street, will be promptly attended to. m18-6m

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

BENNETT & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Warerooms and Manufactory, **361** Broadway, New York.
N. B. Pianos Tuned, and to hire. my20-1y

A. W. LADD & CO.'S CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES, are just what every purchaser wants (viz.: a remarkably good instrument at a low price). See the official award of the Crystal Palace prizes to A. W. LADD & CO. A large assortment of the above celebrated Pianos, of 6, 6 1-3, 6½, and 7 octaves, in plain and carved cases, always in store. We wish to call attention to our "GRAND DIAGONAL" Piano, with new GRAND Action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument.
my13-1y LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole Agents, 441 Broadway.

PIANO FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally that he continues his manufactory and warerooms at **37 Mercer street,** between Grand and Broome, where may be found a splendid assortment of Pianofortes, from 6¾ to 7¼ octaves, with the latest improvements. ap1-1y

P. LYNCH, manufacturer of PIANO FORTES, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Warerooms, 559 Broadway. Pianos let on hire. m25-1y

THE NEW-YORK PIANO & MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.—HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

T. GILBERT & CO'S celebrated Pianos, with iron frames and circular scales, are acknowledged by artists and the public to be unrivalled. Their beauty of tone, and solidity of construction, having stamped them as the best pianos in the world.

THE ÆOLIAN PATENT.—T. Gilbert & Co. are the owners of this much-admired Æolian, which gives to the Piano the beautiful tones of the Organ and Flute; and of course, being the owners, it is needless to add, they supply the public with Æolian Pianos at ... any other house.

BOUDOIR PIANOS, admirably adapted for small rooms. Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos are now acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to Collard & Collard's Boudoirs of London, which have hitherto carried the palm.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S PIANOS.—This is the original Hallet, whose instruments have gained such a world-wide reputation, and not the one of the firm of Hallet & Davis, as affirmed by those interested.

Mr. WATERS being exclusive Agent for all the above Pianos, he can offer them at prices, wholesale and retail, lower than any other seller in the United States, and as low as they can be obtained at the factories.

HORACE WATER'S PIANOS, manufactured expressly for him, and the only New-York Piano he has felt willing to give the guarantee of his name; possessing a power of tone equal to ERARD'S Grand Piano, and a harmonious continuance of sound, nearly equal to the Organ. Pianos of other make.

In a word, Mr. WATERS has an assortment which affords an opportunity for selection not to be had in any other house in the Union.

All Pianos sold are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Second-hand Pianos from $75 to $150.

Melodeons.

This department comprises the latest styles and most improved makes in the country.

GOODMAN & BALDWIN'S PATENT ORGAN MELODEON, with TWO BANKS OF KEYS, Coupler, Stop, Swell-draw, &c., the only thing of the kind in the country—a sweet and powerful instrument, pronounced by Organists to be superior for Churches, or Oragn-practice, to the medium-sized Organ.

	Retail Prices.
No. 1, Five Octave, Scroll Legs,	$75
No. 2, Five Octave, Piano style,	100
No. 3, Five Octave, Extra,	115
No. 4, 5¼ Octave, Piano style,	130
No. 5, Six Octave, Piano style,	150
No. 6, Five Octave, two Stops, single Keys,	150
No. 7, Five Octave, Goodman's Patent,	200

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S well-known and justly celebrated Melodeons.

	RETAIL PRICES.
Portable, 4½ Octave,	$60
Portable, 5 Octave,	75
Piano case, cone legs, 5 Octave,	100
Piano case, full round machine legs, 5 Octave,	115
Fancy case, curved legs, 5 Octave,	140
Piano style, two sets of Reeds, 5 Octave,	150
Piano style, 6 Octave,	140

☞ Messrs. Goodman & Baldwin's and S. D. & H. W. Smith's are the *only* Melodeons tuned in the equal temperament. ☜

Melodeons of others' make from $45 to $150.
BROWN'S CELEBRATED HARPS, from $250 to $1000.
MARTIN'S UNRIVALLED GUITARS, from $25 to $60.
FLUTENAS, from $5 to $25. FLUTES, from $2 to $40.
ACCORDEONS from $2 to $20. VIOLINS, from $3 to $25.

Music.

This department comprises the products of the great Masters of the European and American continents, and is receiving constant additions, by an extensive publication of the most choice and popular pieces of the day. Dealers in Music, and Teachers of Seminaries, wishing to purchase any Music published in the United States, or make arrangements for continued supplies of Mr. WATER'S new issues, will find it for their interests to call, or forward their orders.

Music sent by mail postage free. m18-3m

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS. R. GLENN & CO.
Warerooms, No. 83 Spring street, two doors East of Broadway.
☞ Pianos on hire and exchanged. ja28-1y

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, corner of 14th-street and 3d-avenue. H. WORCESTER offers for sale a large assortment of choice Piano Fortes, from 6 to 7 octaves, in elegant Mahogany and Rosewood cases, all which are manufactured under his own supervision, and for sale on reasonable terms. ja28-1y

PIANOS & MUSIC.—BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, New York, publishers of Music and Music Books, and dealers, wholesale and retail, in Music Merchandise, Piano Fortes, new and second-hand; Boudoir Pianos, for small rooms; MELODEONS in great variety and of the best quality; exclusive agents for the superior Piano Fortes—with and without the Æolian—made by Hallet, Davis & Co.; these Pianos, having the grand suspension bridge and improved curved scale, produce a finer tone than any others. A great variety of SECOND-HAND PIANOS, prices, from $30 to $200. All instruments warranted, and offered very low. We have just published—"Little Katy's Dying Bed," very popular, 25 cents; "Deal Gently with the Metherless," 25 cents; "O, Call Me Home Again," having a great sale, 25 cents; "Go it while you are young Schottisch," 25 cents; "Young America Polka," 25 cents, dedicated to Captain Ingraham, the deliverer of Kossta. A great variety of NEW MUSIC: teachers, the trade and seminaries will be supplied very low.

☞ Orders from the country sent free of postage.
feb18 1y BERRY & GORDON, 297 Broadway, New York.

J. F. BROWNE & CO., makers and importers of Grand, Semi-Grand, and Six Octave, Double-Action HARPS; Warerooms, 295 Broadway; have always on hand a large collection of these beautiful Instruments, with every article connected with the Harp, of the best quality, and at moderate prices. A list of prices and descriptions, can be received by mail, single postage

J. F. BROWNE, London and New York.
[Established 1810.] Feb11-1y

SUPERIOR PIANOFORTES. J. F. WARNER & CO., 411 Broadway, New York, have now on hand at their spacious and elegant Pianoforte Warerooms at the above number, an extensive assortment of Pianofortes of the best manufacture and of very superior tone. For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, and excellence of workmanship, they cannot be surpassed, any more than in fullness, richness and beauty of tone. These instruments are in large sized cases of very uncommon strength, and have an improved tubular bar—one of the most valuable improvements of modern times. The Pianofortes of W. & Co., from their peculiarity and completeness of construction, possess a remarkable quality of keeping in tune for a great length of time. Their prices will be found unusually reasonable, considering their quality; they have been universally admired by the ablest Pianists in this city, and wherever they have been introduced they have in every instance given very marked satisfaction.

☞ A full and unequivocal warranty is given in all cases.
June25-1y J. F. WARNER & CO., 411 Broadway, N. Y.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER,
ja28-1y$ Warerooms No 385 Broadway, New York.

WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—The subscribers have the pleasure to announce that, in addition to the numerous testimonials from the AMERICAN INSTITUTE and other sources, they have just been awarded THREE PRIZE MEDALS by the Juries of the World's Fair, for their elegant and superior Piano Fortes.

Buyers are invited to examine their splendid assortment of 6¾ to 7¼ octaves in every style of cases, confident that in tone, touch, materials, and workmanship, they cannot be excelled.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
Feb 4-6m 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

CHURCH ORGANS.—HENRY ERBEN, 172 Centre street, offers the following organs for sale at reduced prices:

A second-hand English organ with two sets of keys, and one an-a-half octaves of pedal keys, in an elegant mahogany case, 17 feet high, 12 feet 9 inches wide, and 5 feet 7 inches deep, with 13 stops.

Two organs, with 10 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Four organs, with 5 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Six organs, with 4 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Six organs, with 3 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Two elegant Gothic rosewood parlor organs. Two Grecian parlor organs.

Four second-hand organs, for sale or to hire.

For further particulars, enquire at the Manufactory. m4-1y

WM. H. DAVIS, CHURCH ORGAN MANUFACTURER, 67 Macdougal street, has constantly on hand organs of four, six, eight to twelve Stops, with Pedals, Bordon C C C, and has also an organ of two Setts of Keys with Pedals. All his instruments are warranted to be of superior tone and workmanship. References to clergymen of high standing. Estimates and Plans for large organs can be had on application at the manufactory, or by letter. m4-1y

CHURCH, PARLOR, AND CHURCH BARREL ORGANS. The subscriber continues to manufacture Church Organs of superior quality, and upon liberal terms. He was the first to introduce into this country those admirable and useful instruments, Church Barrel Organs, which, for country churches where organists cannot be procured, are invaluable. For six successive years at the great fair of the American Institute, in this city, he has been awarded the first premiums, viz.: Gold and Silver Medals, for the best organs exhibited. GEORGE JARDINE,

548 Pearl street, near the City Hospital, Broadway, established 16 years.

N. B—Powerful and sweet-toned Church Organs, from $300 upwards. mar4-1y

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! for Churches, Factories, Steamboats, School Houses, Plantations, Locomotives, Hose Carriages, Ships and Railroad Stations.

The subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand—and at their agency in New York—the above assortment of Bells, cast and hung on an entirely new principle, viz: cast in metallic castings, which we have lately invented and adapted to Bell castings—and have applied for Letters Patent. We have purchased the entire right of Hildreth's improved Rotary Yoke. This attachment, by loosening one bolt, admits the bell to turn, causing the clapper to strike in a different place, lessening the risk of breaking. A moveable journal is also connected with the Yoke, so the Bell can be raised or lowered at pleasure. Also, cast steel Springs arranged so that the clapper cannot rest on the Bell. An extra hammer for tolling; also every improvement combined that is in use We give our attention particularly to making Chimes or Peals of Bells, keyed on any letter in the musical scale desired; we can perfect them as to their respective keys, without resorting to the ordinary way of chipping or filing, and would refer to the one recently made at this Foundry, (THE FIRST COMPLETE CHIME EVER MADE IN THIS COUNTRY) and hung in St. Stephen's church, Philadelphia. We are now executing orders for three chimes of 8 and 9 Bells each, for New Orleans, Lancaster, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio.

J. H. HITCHCOCK, one of the proprietors, having had 20 years' experience making Bells with the late Mr. Andrew Meneely, and for 10 years, had the whole charge of that Foundry, and having made all the model patterns for that establishment, we do not hesitate to warrant, from improvements made since that time, not only a superior shape and finish to our Bells, but one third more tone than can be produced from any other make, "weights being equal," as was awarded to us the highest premium at the State Fair, held at Saratoga Springs in Sept. 1853; also, a GOLD MEDAL at the Fair of the American Institute, held in New York in October 1853,—as well as at the Exhibition of All Nations, when we again received the medal for superior tone and finished Bells—not having sufficient room alloted to us to exhibit a FULL chime we were debarred the opportunity of doing so. Every variety of hangings for Steamboat or Ship Bells, brass or bronze, finished with any inscription, engraved or cast on the Bell, desired,—Old Bells taken in exchange for new ones.

All our Bells are warranted in every particular

☞ Letters addressed to the subscribers, at Troy, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., shall have our immediate attention.

JONES & HITCHCOCK.

G. H. SWORDS & Co., Agents, 40 Dey street, N. Y.

Information can also be obtained of, and orders executed by, Stanford & Swords, New York. mar26-1y

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! For *Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, etc.*, made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers; at their old established, and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose *patterns*, and *process of manufacture* so perfected, that their Bells have a world-wide celebrity for *volume of sound and quality of tone.* The present Proprietors have recently succeeded in applying the process of loam moulding in Iron Cases to *Bell Casting*—which secures a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (*A Silver Medal*) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all others, several from this Country and Europe being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal, besides many Diplomas, that have been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they also furnish to order CHIMES of any number of bells or key, and can refer to several of their make throughout the States and Canadas. Their *Hangings*, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast-Iron Yoke with moveable arms and which may be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting on the Clapper, prolonging the sound Iron Frame, Tolling Hammer, Counterpoise, Stop, etc. For Steamboats, Steamships, etc., their improved Revolving Yoke, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. We can supply whole sets, or parts, of our Improved Hangings, to rehang Bells of other construction, upon proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in exchange.

Surveyors' instruments of all descriptions, made, and kept on hand.

Being in immediate connection with the principal routes, in all directions, either Railroad, Canal, or River, orders can be executed with dispatch. which either personally or by communication, are respectfully solicited.

A. MENEELY'S SONS.
m4-1y *West Troy, Albany County, New-York.*

DENTISTS.

I. JARVIS, DENTIST, No. **437** Grand street, New York. ap29-6m

DR. THOMAS EASTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, favourably known in his profession, having been a successful operator in this city for the last twenty years, continues at his old stand, No. **341** Grand street, prepared to see his old friends, and as many new ones as require the services of an experienced dentist. Refers to the citizens of New York. ap29-6m

DR. A. STARR, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, No. 397 Grand street, New York, between Clinton and Suffolk streets, opposite the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. m25-6m

DR. C. BAKER, Dentist, Room No. 1, 609 Broadway, corner of Houston street, charges moderate, according to the circumstances of persons. Teeth drawn for the poor gratis. m18-1y

A good Tenor Singer (at the same place) wants a situation in an Episcopal Church, or would join a party to make up a quartette choir, to be made available by the first of May.

SANFORD BABCOCK, Dentist. Office and residence, **489** Hudson street, New York, 2d door above St. Luke's church.

All diseases growing out of a diseased condition of the Dental organism, successfully treated; every operation will be performed in the most perfect manner, upon the natural Teeth. Gold used of the finest quality, for filling the Teeth. Dr. BABCOCK would respectfully call the attention of the public to his specimens of Blocks of Teeth, mode and manner of inserting full sets, etc. m11-1y

DRS. ROWELL & DAVIDSON confine their attention to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its various branches. Their practice embraces every operation known to the profession, from the simple extraction or insertion of single teeth, to the restoration of complete upper and under sets, on the finest gold plates, by atmospheric pressure. They also insert pure gold palates, when necessary for the restoration of the voice.
f18-1y ROWELL & DAVIDSON, 11 Chambers street, N.Y.

B. F. MAGUIRE, Dentist,
[f11 6m] No. 2 Union Square, New York.

WANTS.

CHURCH MUSIC.—Wanted, a Leader of the Choir in St. Mark's church, Orange, N. J.

The applicant must have either a bass or tenor voice, and be competent to give instruction in Sacred Music, if desired.
$ W. H. VERMILYE, Orange, N. J.

NEW YORK EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 478 Broadway. Licensed by the Corporation. Best office in the city for good servants, Protestant and Catholic, for city and country, capable, honest, and faithful. Families in want of servants can be supplied by calling at the office. [ap1-3m] T. P. SAUNDERS, Proprietor.

COOKS, WAITERS, NURSES, AND OTHER MALE and FEMALE DOMESTICS, provided for respectable families up town. Apply at the Employment Agency Office, No. 60 East Fourteenth-street, (Union square. south side.) established 1850, for the protection of employers in the selection of servants, and the guidance of persons seeking situations. REFERENCES: The Rev. Dr. Tyng, the Rev. Dr. Cheever, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, the Rev. Dr. Baird, the Rev. G. T. Bedell, the Rev. J. M. McDonald, &c., &c.

JOHN O'GALLAGHER, Agent.
Office, 60 East Fourteenth street, near Broadway. sept10-1y

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—The Clergy, Church Families, and the Public generally, requiring House Servants, are respectfully solicited to aid by their patronage and co-operation, "The Employers' and Servants' Protective Agency," 149 Grand street. The object of this Institution is to raise the moral standard of Domestic Servants, and thus add to the comfort and convenience of Employers by giving them competent, faithful and worthy servants.

WANTED, at the office, **No. 13 Eighth Avenue,** Girls for all kinds of housework. Situations always on hand for Protestants; AMERICAN GIRLS with reference, free. FAMILIES SATISFIED, or no pay expected. Terms easy and reasonable. m4-1y

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, at PETERSON'S Wareroom and Man factory, 144 Bowery, N. Y., where Housekeepers can find a GENERAL assortment of Wood, Willow, Britannia Metal, and Plated Goods, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Planished or Block Tin, Japanned and Plain Tin-ware, Meat Safes, REFRIGERATORS, Stoves, Kitchen Ranges and PORTABLE HEATERS for dwellings, Churches, &c. Also a variety of fancy goods.

mar18-1y R. E. PETERSON, W. T. PETERSON } 144 Bowery, N. Y.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 106 Broadway.

This Company makes every insurance appertaining to life, at the most reasonable rates and on the mutual plan; have been in operation nine years, and now have an accumulated fund of **$8 4,044 95,** principally invested in New York and United States stocks and Bonds and Mortgages.

A copy of the last Annual report and Prospectus can be had at the office, 106 Broadway.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
C. R. BOGERT, M.D., at 5 St. Marks Place, Medical Examiner; at the office every day from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. ja1-tf

THE WORLD ABROAD.

England.—The news from abroad this week is of some interest, though bearing almost solely upon the war and its collateral questions. A belligerent temper appears to be spreading itself, and a disposition is shown on the part of the French and English Governments to conduct the war with more energy and determination than was at first contemplated. The scale of operations has been much enlarged, and the necessary measures and precautions are therefore absorbing the public attention. The financial measures brought forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer have chiefly engaged the Parliamentary discussions. The fresh sum which Mr. GLADSTONE has to raise for the purposes of the war was stated to be £6,850,000; and it was proposed to provide the money by continuing the double Income-tax to the end of the war, by augmenting the duty on Spirits 1s. per gallon in Scotland, and 8d. per gallon in Ireland—by putting off the fall upon the duty on Sugar, which would otherwise come into operation on the 5th of July, and by increasing the Malt duty from 2s. 9d. to 4s. per quarter.

THE MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY is dead at an advanced age. His brilliant military career and important services in the last wars have made him well known.

France.—The Emperor has decided on the formation of two camps—the first, of 100,000 men, will be established between Montreuil and St. Omer; and the second, of 50,000, near Marseilles. It is rumoured that the Emperor reserves to himself the command of the former, and that he will establish his camp at Pont-de-Brie, where his uncle had once his headquarters. The army at Marseilles will be commanded by General ROSTOLAN. The establishment of the camp between Montreuil and St. Omer is thought to be quite as much directed towards Prussia as towards the Baltic or the Gulf of Finland, and in case Prussia showed symptoms of foul play, it is not probable that this army, joined by a formidable Belgian contingent, would find its way to the banks of the Rhine.

Italy.—The Pope is said to be ill, and that his ailments are of a dangerous character. An enormous enlargement of his person reveals a dropsical tendency. He was unable to be present at the funeral mass celebrated at the Sixtine Chapel in honour of the late Queen of Portugal.

Russia and Turkey.—The news from the seat of war is not of much interest. The accounts of the bombardments of Odessa are confirmed but there is of course a vast disparity in the accounts of the different, parties as to the number of killed and wounded. The Allies make out 300 killed, and twice that number wounded, while the Russian version affects to treat the affair with contempt, and gives *four* killed and 64 wounded. Strange to say, conferences and negotiations for peace are still continued. This pertinacity looks too much like a cloak for sinister purposes to deserve much reliance. Several conferences have taken place in Vienna, between the British, French, and Austrian Ministers, at which conditions were agreed to, to be offered by Austria to Russia, after the former has occupied Bosnia and Upper Albania. The conditions were said to be found favourable by Baron MEYENDORFF. They were regarded as being probably the final attempt of Austria to restore peace before she declared herself.

The accounts from the Danube are of no importance.

The Turks are about to blockade Greece.

A Telegraphic dispatches from Stockholm states that the British steamer *Leopard* arrived at Stockholm on the 5th of May, and signalled that the enemy's ships were coming out of Helsingfors. Admiral NAPIER instantly made signal to the fleet: "Make ready for sea immediately." The French fleet had reached Wingoe Sound, and was hastening to effect a junction with the British naval forces.

The policy of the Shah of Persia seems to have become hostile to Russia. He claims the restitution of the ancient provinces, and was putting in force an army of 50,000 men.

THUNDER STORMS AND DISASTERS FROM THE LIGHTNING.—The numerous calamities from lightning that have already occurred so early in the spring, vividly remind us that these are but the forerunners of thousands of terrific scenes about to overspread the country during the coming season.

In the Summer of 1851, I made a record of the newspaper reports of deaths by thunder storms in our country, and they amounted to upwards of sixty. Probably I saw but half the real number, and that every year in the United States a hundred lives are lost in this way. This being assumed as the annual calamity, I trust that the scenes recently witnessed and the beginning of a new season of electric storms, are a sufficient apology for calling attention to lightning rods and their most approved construction. After several years of attention to the subject, the best that I have seen are made after a quite recent invention called "Otis's patent." They are very decidedly superior to all others, and afford the following characteristics and advantages:

1. They envelop the building completely and securely, running along all the prominent corners and angles of the edifice. While their form is varied to suit the peculiarities of every building, it may be stated that in general they rise, on one or more points, above the edifice, run along the roof edge to the ends of the gutters, and descend the four corners of the house deeply into the ground. As they are ornamented in their forms, no objection can be urged against them on the score of appearance and taste.

2. They are armed with handsome gilded points projecting outwards two or three inches at intervening distances of every eight or ten feet. At the corners of the house above, and at special prominent angels, these thin, tapering, gilded points are 20 or 25 inches in length. The gilding is put on, not in the common way but in such a thick, smooth, and substantial manner as not to tarnish for many years.

3. The glass isolators, by which they are held off from the building are greatly superior to any known form of isolators. They are not in the interiors of iron rings, in the ordinary way, but they are solid bolts of glass of a proper length, fastened to the house at one end and to the rod at the other, in a very admirable manner. An inspection of the object is necessary to obtain the idea; a verbal description cannot give the notion clearly. The office performed by these isolators, in case of a lightning stroke, has been illustrated by a vast number of well-known facts where the lightning has descended along the rods part of the way down, and then entered the buildings along the staples by which they are attached. Lives have been lost in this manner; an instance of this happened last Summer near Philadelphia. It may be objected that if isolators be used, the lightning cannot come from the buildings to the rods; but in answer to this objection it may be observed, that with OTIS's patent the lightning cannot get to the building, hence there need be no provision for its coming off. Upward strokes from the earth are too infrequent to be taken into account in such a connection. Provision must be made against them in a way I suggested last season, when noticing the upward stroke in Mr. ARMSTRONG's house near this city.

4. Although the edifice as enveloped more completely by OTIS's patent than in the ordinary way, still the quantity of iron is not very greatly increased. The conductors are square, and thereby afford more surface than if round, with the same weight of metal; and they are more slender than ordinary, which they can well afford to be, on account of their greater number.

5. As architectural taste is now a prominent feature in nearly all buildings, this new arrangement possesses a special recommendation. It adds decidedly to the beauty of a building, and thus serves the double purpose of protection and decoration. I believe the Lyon Company, that owns the Otis patent, is located somewhere in your Broadway. J. ENNIS.

—*Daily Times.*

DIED,

On the 15th inst., in Boston, at the house of her son, the Rev. Dr. VINTON, Mrs. MARY VINTON, in the 82d year of her age.

The decease of this venerable and excellent lady, the mother of two of the clergy of the Church, demands a tribute to her memory; which we trust to receive from a pen competent to register her graces and accomplishments. Few women are called to exercise their talents in such responsible and arduous relations as Mrs. VINTON sustained. None has fulfilled her obligations better than she; few have been so blessed Next to her SAVIOUR, she loved her children and lived for them. She saw them all enrolled in the communion of the Church, and two of them in the priesthood. In the fulness of years, and in the ripeness of her intellect, she is fallen asleep in JESUS,—"a mother in Israel,"—honoured and mourned by a bereaved company of friends, and leaving an example worthy to be commemorated and followed.

At New Milford, Conn., on Wednesday morning, 10th inst., aged 82 years, Miss ELIZABETH WHITING, sister of the late Mrs. MARY ANNA BOARDMAN.

This aged servant of CHRIST was for many years a member of the Church in Connecticut, and an exemplary and devout communicant. She was a native of Massachusetts; but removed to New Milford, Conn., in 1802, and was a constant inmate of her sister's household there for more than half a century. It may be truly said, that she lived for her sister and her sister's children and grandchildren. Their joys were her joys, and their sorrows her sorrows. Many of those most dear to her she had seen entering the eternal world before her long pilgrimage was ended; while others, who were spared to cheer her declining years, now rise up and call her blessed. The earlier part of her life was spent in the town of Great Barrington, Mass., where, in her childhood, and during our revolutionary contest, she imbibed the ardent patriotism that eminently characterizes the people of her native State. She watched, with deep interest, her country's struggle for freedom; and lived to enjoy, during a long life, the blessings which were purchased by the toil, the blood, and the unyielding spirit of the bravest of her countrymen. With ardent feelings, and a mind richly endowed, she viewed with enthusiasm the scenes of her early youth, and marked, with an anxiety that could be felt only by one who had passed through those scenes, each dangerous crisis of her country's history. She lived to see the land she loved equal in political prosperity the greatest nations of the earth. The Church, which, in her youth, was struggling for a foothold in New England, and looking for aid to the mother country, she saw, in her old age, spreading far and wide over our land, sending its missionary Bishops to the shores of the Pacific, and uniting with the mother Church in the spirit of Christian sympathy and love. Nor did she fail to trace every blessing to its source in the Author of all good. In private life, she enjoyed many blessings, not unmixed with the bitter trials which are the portion of the Christian pilgrim in his journey to a better country. Her gifted and cultivated mind always found the purest delight in literary pursuits, and a remarkable memory enabled her to enjoy again, in old age, the pleasures of earlier life. She possessed an accurate knowledge of English and American history, and often entertained her friends with pleasing traditions of the revolutionary war. A New England education fitted her for usefulness as well as happiness. She was taught, in youth, to sow the seeds of wisdom, to cherish the warm affections of the heart, and cultivate the fruit of a holy life, which afforded her, in age, a garden of delights, in which she found peace and consolation, until called to depart and be with JESUS.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

In this city, on Wednesday, May 17, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM AINSWORTH, only child of Edward H. and Sarah O. Parker, aged 4 years and 7 months.

On the 22nd inst., at the residence of his parents, in Philadelphia, Mr. E. LEWIS SMITH, aged 23 years.

The deceased had just relinquished his secular calling, (in the city of New York,) to devote himself to the ministry of CHRIST; and was engaged in a course of preparatory study, with purpose of entering the General Seminary, in October.

NOTICES.

☞ **All Notices must be handed in to the Office before 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, to insure an insertion.**

The Rev. G. T. Bedell will preach (God willing) in St. Ann's church, Brooklyn, next Sunday evening, May 28th.

After the sermon, a collection will be made, the proceeds of which will be appropriated to the liquidating, in part, of the debt of the church of the Messiah, Adelphi street. The vestry of this new parish have been making strenuous efforts to relieve the church from an embarrassing floating debt, due to mechanics, &c. They would earnestly solicit aid on this occasion from their brethren of the same household of faith. ROBERT J. WALKER, Rector.

WM. J. J. SANKEY, WILLIAM PEET, Wardens.

The Church of the Holy Innocents.—The Sunday services in this parish will, of necessity, be suspended until the opening of their new church on the first Sunday after Trinity.

St. John the Evangelist's Free Church holds services (temporarily) in the large and commodious Lecture-room of the Bleecker building, 262 Bleecker street, corner of Morton. Sunday morning, 10½; evening, 7¾. Sunday School, 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Families residing or moving into the vicinity, are invited to connect themselves with the Parish. EDWIN R. COOK, rector, my6–1m 104 Twelfth street.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The undersigned, in behalf of the Nashotah Mission, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $15 from N. J. C.
AZEL D. COLE, President of Nashotah Mission.
Delafield, Wisconsin, May 12, 1854.

Home for Female Discharged Convicts.—For the convenience of the clergymen of the city who are so kind as to conduct Sunday evening service at this establishment, 191 Tenth Avenue, it is desirable to have a GOWN kept permanently there. In order to procure one, about $30 will be required. Any excess will be expended in Prayer Books for the Home.

$1 from 'a friend' is the only sum thus far received.

Donations may be sent to Miss Jane Ward, 77 Ninth street; Messrs. Stanford & Swords; or Thomas Gallaudet, 22 Third street.

St. Ann's church for Deaf-Mutes.—The following subscriptions to the Building Fund are gratefully acknowledged.

B. R. Winthrop, $250; N. Denton of Geneva, J. C. Green, W. H. Aspinwall, each $100; Mrs. S. F. B. Morse of Poughkeepsie, Mrs. Remsen, Commodore Skinner of Washington, each $50; by Miss C. E. Clark, $32; by Mrs. Williamson of Gravesend, 28; S. W. Goodridge, C. Barstow, C. H. Marshall, each $25; T. L. Suare, W. W. D., W. W. Nelson, each $25; H. A. Smythe, Williams & Cunningham, A. W. Arcularius, P. R. Bennett, S. C. Herring, T. C. Foote, F. Hall, J. W. Philips, each $10; A. Paterson, J. C. Treadwell, T. J. Bayard, J. Van Buren, each $5; W. Miller, $2; C. C. Marsh, $1 25; A friend, $250; E. B. Little, J. Caswell, each $100; S. Knapp, A. G. Phelps, L. M. Hoffman, each $50; W. H. Hays, G. B. Lamar, T. C. Doremus, J. K. Taylor, each $25; Coffin & Hayden, R. Ayres, Danforth, Wright & Co., Wells & Fay, the Rt. Rev. Bp. Wainwright, each $10; E. Broadhead, T. Sedgewick, R. Goodman, each $5; V. W. Many, $2; Mrs. Brown, $1.

Subscriptions may be sent to Augustin Averill, the Treasurer of the Fund, 47 South street; Messrs. Stanford & Swords; Mr. Robert Leeder, the deaf-mute conductor, or the undersigned, [illegible]
THOMAS GALLAUDET, 22 Third street.

The Appeal from Canada.—The Rev. Chas. Bancroft gratefully acknowledges the following contributions in behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Sabrevois, L. Canada:

Geo. D. Morgan, $50; S. Brown, $25; Cash $25; J. D. Wolfe $25; E. W. Dunham, $25; P. Lorillard $25; Rev. Dr. Cutler $25; W. G. F. $10; W. H. M. $10; Cash $10; Cash $10; I. L. $10; S. D. Babcock $10; Cash $5; a friend $5; Cash $2 50; Mrs. Harris $5; W. Halsey $10; Cash $5; Cash $3; Widow's mite $1; Cash $3; W. Nelson $5; I. Warren $5; W. Lay $6; D. H. Arnold $5; G. C. Collins $5; M. Earle, $5; L. M. H. $10.

Advertisements.

G. T. GREEN'S SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT, No. 1 Astor House, New York.
Orders punctually filled. Programme, by which every gentleman can measure himself.
G. T. GREEN respectfully announces that Shirts, guarantied to fit, will be forwarded to any part of the Union, the British Provinces, or elsewhere, on receiving from the parties sending the orders, their personal measurement, in inches, according to the formula given below.
☞ Remember, the size must be carefully and accurately taken, as necessary allowances are made by the cutters of the establishment.
1st. Size around the neck.
2d. " " wrist.
3d. " " chest, immediately under the arm pits.
4th. Size across the shoulder.
5th. Length of arm, from the point of the shoulder to the wrist joint.
6th. Hight of the person, from the shoulder *to the knee pan.*
7th. The desired height of the collar, and any other directions as regards, style, fashion, etc.
This plan is quite unique, and will be of great value to gentlemen at a distance who find it impossible to obtain at home shirts that satisfy them in style and fit.
G. T. Green's Shirts being made on principles of proportion which can no more err than the result of a correct mathematical process, never fail to equal the anticipations of his customers. He will be found in his store at all hours to the day, for he gives his constant personal superintendence of the details of his business. ap8–1y

WM. H. DEGROOT & SON'S New York **Oak Hall** Cash Tailoring and Clothing Warehouse, 84 and 86 Fulton street, extending through to 47 and 49 Gold street.
An extra large stock of the most fashionable Spring and Summer clothing of every description, selling at prices that defy all competition. Having enlarged our store, and manufactured double our former quantity of goods, we feel confident of suiting all customers, and "we wont be beat in selling cheap." The most skilful cutters are employed, and we have a separate apartment especially for those wishing their garments made to order, in which are constantly kept a large assortment of the latest styles of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings. my13–3m

CLERICAL TAILOR.—NELSON JARVIS, Merchant Tailor, New York, has removed his business from 130 Broadway to 120 Bleecker, corner of Wooster street.
Which has now become the centre of New York, and is convenient to the most fashionable streets and places at the west end of the town. He respectfully invites the attention of the Rev. the Clergy and Laity of this city, and "throughout the United States," to the following particulars relative to his business, assuring them that every effort will be made on his part, to render his Establishment worthy of that confidence and support which it has so long possessed. And in order to make his business better understood, he has divided it into two distinct parts (namely), "Clerical" and "Citizens" Department.
The Clerical Department embraces the following articles, 'to wit'—CLERICAL FROCK COATS, WAIST COATS or VESTS, GOWNS, SURPLICES, CASSOCKS, SPENCERS 'for Midsummer,' SCARFS, and BANDS.
The Citizens' Department embraces every article requisite for a gentleman's wardrobe.
He would here call attention to a new and beautiful silk which he has introduced for "clerical gowns." It is exceedingly rich, does not rattle when worn, and will last many year' longer than the article heretofore worn in that robe.
Mr. Jarvis desires also to remark for the benefit of persons abroad "both of the Clergy and Laity," who may withhold their orders on account of the impracticability of sending correct measures, that the exact height, without boots, and the size of breast and waist (taken under the coat, and over the vest), together with a full description of the form, namely, whether the figure is erect or stooping, whether much, or partially, is a sufficient measure and direction to cut all robes, or fashionable citizens' garments of every description. mar5–tf

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS! LACES & EMBROIDERIES.—F. A. GUNN & CO., 104 Canal street, corner of Wooster, N. Y., would take this manner of notifying the Ladies that they have on hand a select assortment of the above goods, consisting in part of Lace and Muslin CHEMIZETTES, HABITS, SLEEVES, COLLARS, CAPS, Linen Cambric and Embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, MITTS, VEILS, Infants' WAISTS, and ROBES, BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, MOURNING GOODS, FANS, FANCY GOODS, English THREAD, VALENCIENNES, and a variety of other LACES, HOSIERY, Embroidered, Corded, and Patent SKIRTS, Dress TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at small profits. (Only one Price.)
FRED'K A. GUNN. [sept17–1y] JAMES R. QUIN.

NEW STYLE SPRING RIBBONS, Bonnet Silks, Lawns, dress-trimming Ribbons, Flowers, Crapes, &c.—The undersigned has opened a very extensive ware-room, exclusively for the wholesale trade, adjoining his retail store, with a handsome stock of new Goods, at very low prices, and invites the jobbing trade to favor him with an early call. [ap9–tf] M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 90 Bowery.

CRYSTAL PALACE PREMIUM FOR CARD ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSING.—F. A. LONG, Card Engraver and Embosser, 86 Nassau (two doors from Fulton) street, New York, has received from the Judges at the CRYSTAL PALACE, their *certificate* for his specimens of card engraving and embossing, as being the most beautiful exhibited at the late "American Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations." He has also recently enlarged and refitted his store, and his business arrangements and facilities are of such a character as enable him to fill promptly, and at the most reasonable prices, all orders for card engraving and embossing—WEDDING, INVITATION, VISITING, and BUSINESS CARDS of the latest and most elegant styles, and advertising, plain, and ornamental envelopes. Orders respectfully solicited, and satisfaction warranted. ap29–3m

PURE WINE FOR SACRAMENTAL USE AND MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—The subscriber, in offering for sale these wines of the best qualities, respectfully apprizes his friends that he has REMOVED TO NO. 44 BEAVER STREET, between Broad and William streets, where in future he will feel obliged by receiving their orders.
ap29–3m THOMAS McMULLEN.

PURE JUICE WINES, FOR MEDICINAL AND SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.
The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a select assortment of the finest grades of wine, for the abovenamed uses.
ap15–1y GEO. E. MENDUM, 18 Wall street.

THE OLD AND NEW CHURCH.—$1000 WILL BE paid to any person who will prove the following statements to be untrue. D'ORSAY'S WATERPROOF FRESCO. *Important to Builders.* Decoration of Churches, Halls, &c.
This most excellent composition, which has so long been needed, is fast taking the place of the old mode of decorating, which is so easily soiled; as it is a well-known fact, which cannot be contradicted, that nine-tenths of the Fresco which is done in this country is defaced in less than a year after its completion in consequence of leaky roofs; by the use of the Water-Proof Composition this difficulty is entirely obviated. It has also many other advantages over the other mode, besides being proof against leaks, as it is warranted not to fade or mildew, resisting damps of all kinds, and also to wash with soap and water without affecting the surface in the least. The proprietor is willing to decorate any church in the United States in the highest style of art, and forfeit the contract to the committee or any other person who will cause water to come through the plaster without boring or the use of acids, to deface the painting, or wash it from the wall without a strong alkali. This is no humbug or quack stuff, no glue and whitewash mixture, as the old mode is. I speak from experience, that from nearly ten years' practice among water colors, I frequently found my work spoiled from leaks, which either had to be repaired at great expense, or ever deface the painting. We now offer this new Water-Proof Composition to the public, for experience teaches us that no society will throw away their money on the old mode of Frescoing, when, for a trifle more, they can have something durable. Builders and Committees about building or repairing churches, will find this article to their advantage.
The following is one among a great number of certificates:
"Williamsburg, Feb. 8, 1854.
"This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Building Committee of the Reformed Dutch Church of Williamsburg, have seen John S. D'Orsay's Waterproof Fresco tested with scrubbing-brush and water, on a panel in our church, and after hard-scrubbing without defacing, believe the composition, claimed by him as his invention, to be the best decorative substance for churches, halls, and private dwellings, now in use, as it resists leaks from the roof, and will also wash without injury to the painting. The style of painting is also highly creditable to the artist, whose long experience gives his pencil and admirable delicacy and accuracy, both in outline and shading.
F. V. MORRELL, 12 Grand street, cor. North First.
J. S. BURR, 129 South Ninth street.
WILLIAM FERRIS, 373 Grand street.
SAMUEL GROVES, 12 South Ninth street.
"I concur in the above.—ELBERT S. PORTER, Pastor of the church."
All orders addressed to Mr. D'ORSAY, care of the American and Foreign Patent Agency Company, at the Pantheon, 343 Broadway, New York, will meet with prompt attention, and the best of Artists sent to any part of the Union, warranting the work executed. Specimens of the work, and other certificates, can be seen at 343 Broadway, up stairs, New York.
The above is the only place where the above Composition for frescoing can be obtained in the Union. nov19–1y

SPRUCE STREET FIRE!!! Another Triumph of RICH'S Salamander! The following Certificate needs no comment—it speaks volumes for the Salamander Safes made under WILDER'S and RICH'S Patents:
Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co.: The Fire-Proof Safe supplied to me by your house has been extracted from the ruins of No. 12 Spruce street. It was exposed to the fiercest fire for twelve hours, but on opening it I found all my papers and books perfectly safe. I have much pleasure in giving a testimonial of my entire confidence in the security of your Safes; the more so as others of a different make, in the same buildings, were destroyed externally and internally. One in my own building (fixed in the wall) suffered the same fate. Yours, however, went through it admirably, and preserved the contents perfectly. Send me another one immediately.
ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, 17 Spruce street, New York, Publisher of Magazine of Art, &c.
It ought to be generally known that insurance offices make a considerable reduction from their established rates on jewelry deposited in our Safes. A large assortment always on hand at the depot, No. 146 Water street, New York.
STEARNS & MARVIN, (successors to Rich & Co.) No. 146 Water street, New York; the only manufacturers of Salamander safes, combining Rich's and Wilder's Patents. m18–3m

NEW PAPER HANGINGS, & Interior Decorations.—PRATT & HARDENBERGH, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 360 Broadway, New York, have added to their Wholesale Business, **A Retail Department,**
And are constantly receiving all the new varieties of WALL and PAPER DECORATIONS, from the most eminent manufacturers of Europe, which, with the best styles of American production, they will be pleased to exhibit to any and all who may call upon them, either with a view of purchasing, or to see the perfection this branch of manufacture has obtained. Private Residences, Hotels, Public Buildings, Churches, Banking Houses, Stores, and Offices, in any part of the country, appropriately PAPERED, or DECORATED IN FRESCO, MARBLE, or WOODS, in a superior manner, by the best workmen in the trade, at reasonable prices, and the work warranted. m25–6m

THE GOLD MEDAL FURNACE.—CULVER'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACES, REGISTERS, and VENTILATORS, manufactured extensively, and sold wholesale and retail by CULVER, SIMONDS & Co., 52 Cliff street, near Beekman, New York.
This Furnace is a very superior article, combining economy, utility, durability, beauty, and convenience. It was invented in 1845, took the Silver Medal, the highest prize, in 1846, at the Fair of the American Institute, and since the great World's Fair, has taken the highest premium, a Gold Medal, awarded by the same American Institute, for the best Air-Warming and Ventilating Furnace, over all competitors, [illegible] Also, the most approved styles of [illegible] Registers and Ventilators, a great variety of sizes, round, square, plain, ornamental, japanned, enamelled, marbleized, and bronzed, with Fire-place, Gothic and Pedestal styles, Cast Iron Chimney Tops, Smoke and Water Pipes, Sinks, &c. Warming and Ventilating Apparatus supplied at short notice, and plans, drawings, and directions for setting, furnished when required apl–1y

HAYES' PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE, constructed upon an entirely *new principle,* combining *great heating power* with *economy* and durability, is unsurpassed by any in use.
We offer this Furnace to the public with the utmost confidence in its efficacy as a house-warmer. By means of a simple and ingenious arrangement, the gases arising from the coal are entirely consumed within the furnace, adding at least 25 per cent. to its heating power, and rendering a saving of that amount of fuel.
Also, HAYES' PATENT TUBULAR ELEVATED OVEN, COOKING RANGE, AND HEATER, so arranged that *the same fire which performs the work of the culinary department* effectually warms the sitting-room or parlour above, affording a great saving of fuel, labour, &c. It has no superior in market. More than 2,000 have been sold during the last year. Every range warranted to give satisfaction. We have several other highly approved patterns, both of Furnaces and Ranges, together with a general assortment of Hot-Air Registers, Ventilators, &c.
CAMP'S VENTILATOR, for which the inventor received a *prize medal* at the late World's in New York, a superior article for ventilating churches, dwellings, ships, railroad cars, &c., is worthy of attention.
Possessing, as we do, superior facilities for manufacturing, together with long experience in the business, and "last, though not least," a determination not to be outdone, we feel confident of success.
In offering our goods to the public, we say to all, Examine them, and satisfy yourselves of their merits.
We manufacture, from the best Housatonic Valley Iron, superior patterns of cooking, parlour, and other stoves. All which we offer at wholesale and retail upon the most reasonable terms.
GEO. L. CANNON, Agent for the RIPPOWAM COMPANY, Foundry, Stamford, Conn. Office and Warerooms, No. 406 Broadway, near Canal-street, New York. mar18–1y

ECONOMY IN THE CONSUMPTION OF GAS.—Kidder's Patent Regulator.—We some time since noticed an invention by Dr. WALTER KIDDER, called the "Regulator," and intended to prevent the wasteful and expensive consumption of gas. It is a truly useful contrivance, as we have found by experience. A few facts will render this quite apparent. The consumption of gas for the quarter ending Jan. 1, 1854, and for the same quarter in 1853, in this office, may be thus stated:
Meter No. 1.
1853 ....125,000 feet.
1854 ....105,400 feet.
Decrease 19,600 feet.
The result, it will be seen, is calculated to convince the most skeptical. In the meter that has been regulated, the consumption has been reduced about 19,600 feet, or 10 per cent.; while the unregulated meters have increased their consumption from 17 to 25 per cent. respectively. The following are the results in the office of a neighbor, for the quarter ending Jan. 1:
Meter No. 1.
1853 ....108,400 feet.
1854 ....90,600 feet.
Decrease 17,800 feet.
And so, indeed, with reference to many other experiments. The citizens of Philadelphia who are making use of gas, either in their private dwellings or their manufactories, cannot too speedily avail themselves of the advantages of Dr. Kidder's Regulator. It is, we repeat, a truly valuable contrivance.—*Pennsylvania Inquirer.*
Call at No. 262 Broadway, at the office of the New York Gas Regulator Company, and see the operation of the machine. feb4–8m

W. H. FITZMAURICE, Veterinary Surgeon, a graduate of the R. C. V. Surgeons, London; office, corner of Seventh and North Second streets, Williamsburgh, L. I.; may be consulted daily on all diseases to which the Horse is subject, either personally or by letter. Terms of consultation, One Dollar personally, or Two Dollars by letter.
Dr. FITZMAURICE holds testimonials from several wealthy and influential men in the States, returning thanks for his skill and assiduity in the treatment of disease, and therefore feels emboldened by long practice and signal success, in presenting himself to the notice of clergymen and others who may have occasion for his services. f18–1y

THE NEW STORE.—BETTS, KELLEHER & BETTS, have opened their new store, No. 507 Broadway (St. Nicholas Hotel), with an entire new stock of CARPETS, of every description.
Purchasers are invited to call and examine their new patterns of ROYAL WILTON and FRENCH VELVET CARPETS, being the most splendid ever offered in this city—all of which will be furnished at the lowest market price.
Their stock of ENGLISH FLOOR OIL CLOTHS is very large and select, and well seasoned. BETTS, KELLEHER & BETTS, 507 Broadway.
P. S. Our old store, 292 Broadway, will be kept open for the present to dispose of the Stock, which is selling at very reduced prices. Some real bargains may be had if application is made early. m4–3m

SALAMANDER SAFES.—The name of SALAMANDER was first applied to WILDER'S Patent, and introduced by the subscriber in 1840, who in 1844 purchased the right to manufacture. The superiority of Herring's (Wilder's) Salamander Safes over all others induced many to infringe upon the patent right by using the composition: others, more cautious, and to evade a lawsuit, made an inferior article, imitating the exterior in form, style, color of painting, and attaching the name "Salamander," "Improved Salamander," "Fire proof Salamander," "The Genuine Salamander," &c., &c., and have succeeded in palming off some of the spurious Salamanders as genuine. Those wanting the original Salamander, manufactured by the subscriber, should take the precaution to see that they have upon them a metal plate—"Silas C. Herring, Maker,"—all such being the genuine (Wilder's Patent) Salamander, or Herring's Improved Patent Champion Safe, which received the medal at the Great World's Fair, and which have never failed to preserve the contents in case of fire. Purchasers can select from the largest assortment in the world by calling at the sale rooms of SILAS C. HERRING, 135, 137, and 139 Water, cor. of Pine streets.
N. B.—Chilled Iron safes, with powder proof locks manufactured expressly for banks, jewellers, brokers and others requiring security from rogues. Bank vault doors on hand and made to order. All the most celebrated locks for sale at manufacturer's prices. Second-hand safes for sale at less than half price. f18–4m

NOVELTY AND UTILITY! The rarest combination of these qualities is to be found at TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, 345 BROADWAY. So large is the assortment, so extensive the variety of things Comical, things Odd, things Ingenious, things Useful, and things Recherche, that it has been styled the "*Curiosity Shop of all Nations,*" "The Palace of Elegance and Taste," &c.
TUTTLE has the satisfaction of knowing, that he has not only contributed largely to the amusement and instruction of children and youth by his importations of *superior Toys, Dolls, Games, Dissections, &c.;* but that he has also done much to educate the public taste, by imparting to it a knowledge of the *beautiful,* through the medium of the rich and exquisite productions of the combined workmanship and skill of every prominent nation on the globe. For convenience *a few* of the more prominent articles in each department are given below:
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Work-boxes, Dressing-cases, Toilet and Jewel cases,
Card, Odor, and Cigar cases, Porte-monnaies, Tablets, Brushes,
Portfolios, Writing-desks, Chess, Dominoes, Checkers,
Paper and Pen knives, Alabaster, Bronze, Parian,
Taylor's Honey & Windsor Soap, Bisque, Statuary, &c., &c.
RETICULE DEPARTMENT.
TUTTLE has made these articles *American,* and an almost indispensable companion to every lady, at home or traveling. He had the honor of being the *first* person to whom a *Medal* was ever awarded for their manufacture in this country, and the *only one* to whom a *Medal* was given by the "*American Institute*" *at its last Fair.*
He has his own patterns, and finishes and furnishes them in a style that rivals successfully the very best articles of this description imported from Paris, and *at prices from one-third to one-half less.*
TOY DEPARTMENT.
Villages, Cities, Camps, Farms, Kitchens, Rooms, Tools,
Buildings, Animals, Railways, Book-cases, Bureaus, Guns,
Harmonicons, Pianos, Graces, Garden and House Utensils,
Magic-Lanterns, Tops, &c. Wooly Dogs, Magnetic Fish, &c.
Coffee, Dinner, and Tea setts, &c., &c., &c.
DOLL DEPARTMENT.
Wax Dolls, undressed, and dressed in the finest fabrics; *China, Wood, India-Rubber, Papier Mache, Gutta-Percha,* the famous "*Rag Doll,*" *Crying-Babies* of the usual kind and of India Rubber, *Dressed German Dolls,* and indeed every kind, dressed and undressed, to suit the little ones at home.
GAME DEPARTMENT.
This includes over 500 VARIETIES of *Games, Dissections, Puzzles, Metamorphoses,* &c., such as
German Tactics, Anagrams, Paul and Virginia, Ruth,
Magic Ring, Conundrums, Bible History, Poor Richard,
London cries, Regetta, &c., &c. Uncle Tom, United States, &c., &c.
Lady of London, Jenny Lind, National Costumes, &c., &c., &c.
BABY-JUMPER DEPARTMENT.
Hundreds of thousands of these invaluable articles have been disposed of since their introduction by TUTTLE; dispensing the blessing of health and happiness to as many infants and untold comfort and delight to mothers. The inventor has made *many improvements,* rendering the Jumper of the utmost importance to every parent.
N. B. *The Elastics, or Springs, are now warranted.*
TUTTLE most respectfully commends his large and varied stock to the friendly notice of the public. Fresh arrivals by almost every steamer. Each department has a competent and attentive clerk, and, for the convenience of those not familiar with our language, both *German* and *French* ladies and gentlemen are in attendance, who, with the other clerks, will do all in their power to render a visit to the "*Emporium*" pleasant and agreeable.
N. B.—Visitors are always welcome, and goods shown cheerfully.
N. B.—The famous "AUTOMATON BIRD TREE," with flying birds, running water, music playing, and elegant clock, is still as attractive and wonderful as when it first arrived from the "*Great London Exhibition.*"
f11–1y TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, 345 BROADWAY.

WINDOW SHADE EMPORIUM.—W. O. JENKS, 456 and 458 Pearl street, (four doors from Chatham street,) New York. Having recently completed extensive additions to my former salesroom, I am now prepared to offer to the public, one of the largest and most elegant assortments of Gold Bordered and Transparent Window Shades of every variety, ever before in this market. Also *French and American Paper Hangings, and Borders;* and from facilities in manufacturing all kinds of Upholstery goods, together with frequent arrivals of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, &c., imported for the trade, will supply them to furnishing houes at wholesale prices.
The public are invited to call and examine, and satisfy themselves, before purchasing. apl–6m

CARRIAGES.—ISAAC MIX Jr. has on hand at his Repository, No. 440 Broadway, a splendid assortment of every description of VEHICLES and HARNESSES. Having been engaged in manufacturing Carriages for more than twenty years, and having a full knowledge of the styles of Vehicles best adapted to the several sections of the United States, he would invite purchasers to call and examine his stock, all of which are warranted to be made in the very best manner and of the best material, and are offered for sale at the lowest Factory prices. f4–1y

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, *at reduced prices,* adapted to every required operation of weighing, as RAILROAD SCALES for Trains or Single Cars, in use on nearly all the principal Railroads in the United States and Great Britain. WAREHOUSE SCALES (Dormant and Portable), HEAVY PORTABLE SCALES, on wheels, for *Foundries, Rolling Mills, Iron Houses, &c., &c.*
STORE SCALES, various modifications. HAY AND COAL SCALES, made entirely of Iron and Steel. COUNTER SCALES, &c. SMALL SCALES AND EVEN BALANCES for family use, very convenient and economical for the housekeeper. These Scales have been long known and severely tested, and are generally regarded as THE STANDARD from which there can be no appeal. Sold and warranted by
feb4–1y FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-street, N. Y.

MANGLING.—IMPORTANT TO HOTELS, LAUNDRIES, AND Private Families.—DUNCAN & WEST'S Improved Mangles.—These Mangles are labor-saving machines, as they entirely supersede the use of ironing, smoothing table linen, sheets, &c., with great rapidity and beauty, without fuel. A person with one of these machines may do as much work as six persons with smoothing-irons. They can be seen in operation at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, and the Metropolitan, and at other principal hotels in the city. References given as to their utility and use. Price from $20 to $90. They can be worked by steam power. DUNCAN & WEST, 51 Beekman street,
m18–6m and No. 4 Liberty Place.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a store in the above line, where he keeps a large assortment of ACCOUNT BOOKS of almost every description, as well as **Copying-Letter Books** and Copying Presses, constantly on hand, and furnishes books ruled and bound to particular patterns at the shortest notice, in the most approved styles and *at the lowest prices;* an assertion, the truth of which the subscriber would be glad to see tested by merchants and others, being about to supply themselves with new account books. He keeps also a general assortment of most every article in the Stationery line, domestic and imported Cap and Letter paper, India paper for Lithographers and Plate Printers, &c. Orders for JOB PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC WORK of every description, and BOOKBINDING in common or in the most elegant style, attended to very carefully and with dispatch.
JOSEPH CAHN,
m11–1y 76 Water street, fronting Old Slip, New York.

GILBERT HICKS, Engraver and Printer, 11 Madison corner Rosevelt street, New York. Wedding, Visiting, Busines Cards, &c., Seals, Door Plates, and Jewelry, neatly engraved. apl–1y

TENT WINE (*vino tento de rota*).—The subscriber having been appointed the sole Agent for the United States for the sale of Messrs. FENWICKS' (of London,) celebrated Tent Wine, now becoming to be generally used in all the Churches for the celebration of the Holy Communion, it being entirely free from those deleterious qualities so often found in other Wines, begs to offer it to the notice of the Clergy generally.
All orders sent will be promptly attended to, and put up in case of two dozen each. GEO. SCRIVEN, Importer,
ap22–6m 93 Maiden Lane

JAMES PESCOTT, for fifteen years Sexton of St. John's church, Brooklyn, and general furnishing undertaker, keeps on hand at his Wareroom, 240 Washington street, opposite the church, all the requisites for funerals, which he furnishes at the shortest notice. Interments procured at Greenwood Cemetery, and all other Grounds or vaults. Lead and Ice Coffins, when required. ☞ Attendance at all hours, Day or Night. ap29–1y

PUBLICATIONS.

LIST OF VALUABLE AND RARE THEOLOGICAL BOOKS, Imported and for sale by STANFORD & SWORDS.
Sancti Aurelii Augustini. Paris edition. Complete in 12 vols. 8vo., in superior half calf binding, $40.
Rev. WILLIAM JONES' (of Nayland) Theological Works. 6 vols., half calf. Another copy, full calf, $22 50.
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